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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

The Chamber of Commerce and Relief for Dr. Kane.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

ANOTHER DEBATE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan's Return—Appointment of a Governor for Utah—Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

The *Star* of this city says it is understood at Washington that Mr. Buchanan will not return from England until August.

The President has appointed Col. Steptoe, of the Army, Governor of Utah.

The trustees of Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co. publish a card, advising the holders of notes not to sacrifice them, as it is believed that every dollar of them will be redeemed. The estimate of their assets is set down at one million of dollars, exclusive of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars which Mr. Selden has devoted towards the payment of the notes in the hands of holders. Their liabilities are eight hundred thousand dollars. The amount left with them by depositors is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and they are to be paid after the redemption of their notes in circulation.

Supreme Court at Washington—Case of Zebulon King et al. vs. Hugh Maxwell—Opinion of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Zebulon King et al. vs. Hugh Maxwell was taken up.

Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, that the first question certified by the Circuit Court in the case must be answered in the negative—to wit: That upon a true construction of the Revenue laws of the United States, additional duties of twenty per cent. which have been levied and collected by, and paid to the defendant, as Collector of the port of New-York, as stated in his answer, under and by virtue of the Eighth Section of the act entitled "An act for reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes," passed July 30, in the year 1846, were not to be treated as penalties, and one moiety thereof divided between and paid in equal proportion to and among the Collector, Naval officer, and Surveyor at the port of New-York, holding the said offices at the time of levying the collection and payment thereof in the said port of New-York, as claimed by the plaintiffs in their bill in this cause; and this Court is further of the opinion that as the decision of the first question in the negative necessarily disposes of the case, it is unnecessary to consider and respond to the other questions certified to.

In the case of the State of Pennsylvania vs. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, the argument of the several motions for a writ of sequestration against the Corporation for an attachment against its officers and for a writ of assistance to execute the decree of this Court, and for taxation of costs, was continued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson in opposition, and concluded by Edwin M. Stanton, Esq., in support.

John Wolff has ceased to act at St. Louis as Consul for Bremen, and no one will be appointed in his place for the present.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Debate on Nebraska—The Slave Trade—Custom House Reforms.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Col. Steptoe, of the United States Army, who was nominated by the President to the Senate, to-day, for Governor of Utah, in place of Brigham Young, is at this time at Salt Lake City, in command of a detachment of United States troops destined for service in California or Oregon. It was sometime since found convenient to order Col. S. to winter at Salt Lake, doubtless with a view to having his troops on the spot, if their aid should be found necessary to maintain the authority of Brigham's successor. The nomination will probably be confirmed without delay, and we shall then very soon have the issue made direct, between the Mormon polygamists and the Federal Government, and learn how much of bluster there was in Young's declaration that he would be Governor until God Almighty should say, "Brigham, you needn't be Governor any longer." This appointment is an important event, when we consider the serious consequences likely to flow therefrom.

There can be no doubt, however, that the question whether the Mormons will or will not yield obedience to the Federal authority cannot be tested a day too soon.

The Nebraska Bill was reopened in the House to-day in a spirit which promises a renewal of the excitement of last session. Mr. Mace, in a speech in Committee of the whole, gave distinct notice of his intention to introduce a bill to restore the Missouri Compromise line. It is important to notice one point in the debate that ensued. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, in the course of a bold, decided and able speech, in denunciation of the bad policy and worse faith of the Nebraska Bill, asked Mr. Oliver, of Mobile, some rather close questions relative to the recent election in Kansas; and it must be quite evident to candid men who read the report of the discussion, that the gentleman from Missouri is well aware that many Missourians went over into Kansas at the late election, and fraudulently voted for the Pro-slavery candidate for delegate to Congress. This reveals a new chapter in the Nebraska iniquity, although it is scarcely bolder or more wicked than the chapters which have preceded it. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has the floor on this subject to-morrow; and such a speech as he will be certain to make, will fan the flame of excitement not a little. The probability then is, that we shall have a by no means dull, although it may be a very profitless, session.

A recent article in your editorial columns, upon the subject of the resolution of the African Slave-trade, attributed to Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, sentiments in favor of such a project. This impression has prevailed extensively in the North, because of his report, in Executive Session of the Senate, in favor of terminating that article of our Treaty with Great Britain by which we stipulate to keep up a preventive squadron on the African Slave Coast. If you will turn, however, to the report,—which was published in the Times soon after it was made,—you will see that Mr. Slidell,—as well as the entire Committee,—expressly repudiates the idea of a revival of the African Slave-trade, and most positively discourages anything of the sort, as unwise and impolitic on every possible ground. However much we may believe the recommendation of the Committee tends towards the revival of the inhuman traffic, we are bound to respect their solemn assurances that they would not encourage, but are decidedly opposed to such a result.

Mr. Ogden, the extensive shipping merchant of your City, is here, engaged in an effort to put in course of settlement a rather interesting and important question. The law governing Custom-House business, provides for the issue of "landing permits" for passengers, for which a fee of twenty cents has to be paid. Originally, I believe, a single permit was deemed to cover a whole ship-load of passengers. Subsequently permits were issued for every five, or ten, or twenty passengers—twenty cents being charged for each batch; and finally, twenty cents was charged for the landing permit of each and every passenger.

This tax now amounts to a very considerable sum per annum, and the shipping merchants have become satisfied that the requirements of the law are fully answered by the procurement of a single landing permit for each ship-load. Under these circumstances, they claim to recover all the moneys heretofore paid for these permits, other than the single charge of twenty cents for each ship. The amount thus reclaimed is some $50,000 or $60,000 in all, as the claim extends back to payments made many years ago. The Government admits the justice of the principle on which the claim is based, but the parties must find their remedy through the Courts of law. Suits, therefore, will probably be commenced forthwith to settle three several questions, to wit: 1st, the liability of the United States to refund; 2d, to whom the refunded money is due—the passengers themselves, or the ship-owners; and, 3d, whether the claim comes within the operation of the statute of limitations, and can, therefore, only be maintained with reference to the illegal exactions made within the past six years. The two first questions can be disposed of in a single suit; so that two suits, and only three at most, will be necessary,—notwithstanding a suggestion made by the Assistant United States District Attorney, in your District, that his office "lives by its fees;" a gentle hint to the merchants to bring innumerable suits to settle these simple questions, although that course would involve the country in costs nearly double the entire amount of all the claims. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York, praying for an expedition for the relief of Dr. Kane and his party in the Northern Seas. Referred.

Mr. Stuart reported a bill increasing the Commission of Registers and Receivers of Public Lands, under the Graduation act of last session. Passed.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa reported the House bill allowing further time to those holding Virginia military lands in Ohio, to have the same surveyed and patented. Passed.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill providing for a Marine Hospital at Galena, Illinois.

The House joint resolution modifying the original plan of the Custom-House at New-Orleans was agreed to.

A few unimportant bills were passed.

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it be till Monday.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing that inquiry be made as to the expediency of abolishing the tax on merchant seamen, known as "hospital money," and of allowing them the use of hospitals free of all tax. Adopted.

And then, after some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Wheeler presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to send an expedition in search of Dr. Kane to the Arctic Regions. Read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cutting introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to adopt measures to procure the erection of a first-class light-house at Cape Race.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Indian Appropriation bill.

MR. STEPHENS' REPLY TO MR. MACE.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said it was not his purpose to reopen discussion on the merits of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, but as the gentleman from Indiana (Mace) yesterday came forward and formally denounced what he supposed to be the objects of those who supported that measure, he deemed it his duty to reply to him. He considered the question settled then and now. Revolutions never move backwards. The passage of that bill was a grand step in progress. He did not agree with Mr. Mace that the result of the late elections in the North demand repeal. True, these results astonished him, and were surprising to men both in and out of power; but he asked the gentleman of Indiana how he had drawn his inference that they set the seal of condemnation on the friends of the great popular movement of last session. These elections had nothing to do with the Nebraska bill. In proof of this he referred to the fact that from Pennsylvania, men who voted for and against it were returned to the next Congress, and others of the latter class, including Mr. Chandler, were defeated. The Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania was elected by 37,000 majority, while the candidate for the Canal Commission, entertaining a contrary view, received a majority of 190,000. Look, too, at Massachusetts, where gentlemen, who voted against the bill, were left at home, falling by the destroying angel, who was not seen in the night. He took Illinois as the test, where the issue was distinctly made, there were but three members of Congress who voted for the bill, but the people have returned *four*. This shows that the measure is popular there.

Mr. Washburn (of Illinois,) inquired what was the popular vote for Congressmen.

Mr. Stephens said the Nebraska candidate for State Treasurer was elected by a majority of Three Thousand.

Mr. Washburn corrected his friend, saying Mr. Moore's majority was 1,800 and that Mr. Miller, who ran against him, was not known as a candidate in the southern part of the State, and was not voted for there. [Laughter.] If Mr. Miller had received his party vote in that section he would have been elected by five or six thousand majority.

Mr. Stephens—Am I to understand that the Anti-Nebraska Candidate would have received that majority if he had only been known? [Laughter.]

Mr. Washburn—A candidate was regularly nominated but declined, and another was brought out just before the election.

Mr. Stephens—It shows he saw before the popular demonstration got hold of him. He must have seen the handwriting on the wall. (Laughter.)

Mr. Richardson—My colleague speaks of his candidate being defeated because he was not known. The facts are against my colleague. True, he has got but a few votes, but was voted for in all the counties, and this shows it was known he was a candidate. The first candidate, who declined, was nominated as a Republican and Fusion candidate, and I hesitate not to declare, if he had remained such, he would have been defeated by ten thousand votes. The last candidate was a sound radical Whig, voted for his own party, and sought to be run by the Fusionists.

Mr. Stephens resumed.—The popular vote in Illinois was for sustaining the bill, and that was his point. Take New-York, and if any State was particularly unsound it was this, and after all the meetings at the Tabernacle and Syracuse, and efforts of the Emigration societies organized to rule the freemen of Kansas, Clarke did not receive more than one-third of the popular vote. Take New-Jersey, Indiana and other States, and either separately or together, the election went for nothing so far as this Nebraska question is concerned. Some said the Know-Nothings had effected the wonderful results, others the Anti-Nebraskaites. He was inclined to think with the North Carolina man, who gave the best explanation. He said those malcontents who had been disappointed in obtaining office, and others who thought it was improper to send Soule and Belmont abroad had made the elections go as they did, and further, if any party was entitled to the credit, it was the "ragamuffins" who seem to be carrying the country. (Excessive laughter.) He continued, further replying to Mr. Mace, by saying that the first question which addressed itself to his mind, was on any question—Was it right? No Southern measure has ever been voted, for the reason that the South has never asked for anything calling for a vote. They ask for nothing but what is right, and they submitted to nothing that was wrong. They had never asked that Slavery should be extended, but they insist that the people in every community and territory, when they form their own institutions, shall do as they please. This is Republican, National, and American doctrine. He defended Southern institutions, showing their prosperity, especially of Georgia.

Mr. Campbell noticed the remark of Mr. Stephens, that the South never asked anything in the way of appropriations from Government. He would remind the gentleman that in 1803 we gave $15,000,000 for Louisiana; in 1819, $5,000,000 for Florida, and it was not merely money given from the common treasury for the purchase of the territory, but to extend the area of Slavery. After the annexation of Texas, war broke out, and the North poured forth on the battle fields of Mexico her purest and best blood. Had the gentleman forgotten so soon, that but a few months ago a bill was hurried through the House in the dark, as it were, appropriating ten millions for the purchase of the Mesilla Valley. Nothing asked for the South forsooth? Was it not known that the South is still grasping after ten millions more, with the view of acquiring Cuba? The gentleman of Georgia did not see in the recent elections any demonstration against the principles of the Nebraska bill. But was not an opponent of that measure elected in the place of Mr. Chandler, and the gentleman representing the Lancaster District of Pennsylvania? He might allude to all the States where elections have been held. As to New-York, thirty-two of the thirty-three members elected are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the views of the other are not yet known. He could speak of Michigan from personal knowledge. The people there rose in their majesty and elected a Governor opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He inquired of Mr. Stephens whether he believed there was a Constitutional power to exclude Slavery from the Territories—in other words, had Congress the power to pass the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. Stephens replied, the gentleman must know this was a question he had never argued here or before his constituents. In his opinion the Government of the Territory was not derived from the Constitution, but it devolves on the general Government as a part of sovereign power. But while the Government of a Territory devolves on Congress, any such exercise of power, as that to which the gentleman alluded, was an abuse of power [illegible].

Mr. Campbell wished the gentleman to answer "Yes" or "No." Has Congress the power to exclude Slavery everywhere?

Mr. Stephens—If Congress pass such a bill it would be usurpation, just as much as was the taking of these Colonies, and Chatham said, "He would resist it."

Mr. Campbell—That is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Stephens—It is my answer to the gentleman.

Mr. Campbell said he would assume, for the gentleman, that Congress has the power, and that a repeal was, in the gentleman's judgment, but a mere matter of expediency. He proceeded to review Mr. Stephens' course [illegible].

Mr. Stephens—I will reply, as I understand the gentleman is a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Campbell—The gentleman mistakes. I am a candidate for no office, and I was sent here against my personal desires, for the purpose of exposing the inconsistencies of that gentleman and others.

Mr. Stephens—The gentleman will find the labor will not pay, if he undertakes to expose inconsistencies.

Mr. Campbell referred to Mr. Stephens' vote in 1845 on the Texas Annexation resolutions, which exclude slavery from some portion of the Territory, hereafter to be formed into States "sworn to support the Constitution of the country." Why did he vote to take away from the people in the Territory the right to establish their own institutions in their own way? He declared the people of a sovereign State shall not do it.

Mr. Stephens—Did I ever say it was in violation of the Constitution to give such a vote?

Mr. Campbell—The gentleman does not say anything on that point. I tried to get him to put himself upon the record. I ask him whether Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the Territories.

Mr. Stephens, (in a feigned voice, contemptuously)—If the gentleman has not got me to say so, where are my inconsistencies? [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell (in like manner)—His inconsistencies are marked by his declaration here to-day. He is for letting the people regulate their own affairs for themselves, but in 1845 he voted against it in the Texas Annexation resolutions.

Mr. Stephens—The gentleman said in 1845 I was against permitting the people to act for themselves everywhere. I could not then get the North to agree to the line of 36.30. I voted for the measure not because I thought it right, but for the sake of union and harmony. I consented to it as a compromise, but I thought the line ought to have been extended North as well as South.

Mr. Campbell—I regret the gentleman has not given a better explanation. If I believed that under the Constitution the people have the right, and that no Congress should take it from them, no Compromise, to save *ten thousand Unions, should induce me to violate my* oath.

Mr. Stephens—Does the gentleman mean to say or intimate that I hold Congress has the power to deprive the people of that right?

Mr. Campbell—No; but I have thought for two or three years to get the opinion of the gentleman on the Constitutional point put upon record. He continued his remarks on the subject of the repeal in the Nebraska bill, of the Missouri Compromise—regarding it as a great wrong, and to be resisted to the bitter end.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, wished to disabuse the gentleman from Georgia, who asserted there had been a Nebraska triumph in Illinois. He was right in stating that the issue was fairly made in that State on the Nebraska Kansas bill, and that Mr. Douglas had spoken on the merits of the bill over the whole State, with a zeal worthy of a better cause. But instead of the bill being endorsed by the people of the State, it was in fact repudiated by a popular majority of from 14,000 to 16,000 votes, taking the votes on members of Congress; and by a large anti-Nebraska majority in the Legislature. The anti-Nebraska majority in his own district was 7,000.

The debate here closed by limitation. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Southern Mail—Steamboats on the Potomac River—Loss of Life on the Steamboat Gipsey, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 14.

The steamboats on the Potomac River have resumed their trips, and the Southern Mail is now arriving here regularly once more. By the last arrival, as late as due, we have received the New-Orleans papers of Friday.

Ten lives were lost by the burning of the steamboat *Gipsey*, running on the Mississippi River. The vessel itself is also an entire loss, with a valuable freight. Fifty bales of cotton on the landing were also destroyed by fire.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 14.

The Distillery of Messrs. Truscott & Thomas, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $15,000—insurance $9,000. Some 4,000 bushels of Corn were burned.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Money is unchanged. Stocks are dull. Reading, 32; Morris Canal, 10½; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; Pennsylvania Fives, 79½.

The New Steamboat M. Sandford.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 14.

The new steamer *M. Sandford* passed the Capes of Delaware at 7 o'clock this morning.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Prometheus at New-Orleans.

INTERESTING FROM OREGON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Prometheus*, from San Juan Nicaragua, has arrived here. She brings California dates to the 24th ult., and 160 passengers.

The steamship *Northern Light* left San Juan for New-York on the 6th inst., with 380 passengers and one million dollars in treasure.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* leaves here to-morrow for San Juan.

Our files of California papers contain very little intelligence of general interest.

The mining news continues favorable, though the mines were in some localities greatly in want of water, and were anxiously expecting rain, of which less than the average quantity has fallen thus far, in the season.

Business at San Francisco, and at most places in the interior was extremely depressed.

Advices from Oregon state that the numerous and powerful tribe of Indians, called "Snakes," had commenced war upon the whites, and slaughtered a whole train of immigrants.

The Commercial advices from San Francisco, represent affairs in about the same condition as at the date of our previous advices. It was not anticipated that there would be any material change for the better until the commencement of the new year.

The advices from San Juan represent the revolution in Nicaragua as still in progress, but we do not learn that either party has yet achieved any decided advantage.

The British sloop-of-war *Vestal* and the steam frigate *Termagant*, were at Greytown.

The San Francisco papers record the loss of the whale ship *City of New-Bedford*, but those at hand furnish no particulars.

The United States ship *Susquehanna* was to sail from San Francisco for New-York on the 24th Dec.

The U. S. steamship *Mississippi* had arrived at San Francisco, but her day of sailing for an Atlantic port had not been fixed upon.

The San Francisco papers record the arrival for the week preceding the departure of Nicaragua steamer, of three ships only from Atlantic ports, to wit: The *Arcole*, on the 16th, and the *Contest* on the 18th, both from New-York; and the *Fearless* on the 19th from Boston.

State Temperance Convention at Louisville, etc., etc.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 14.

A State Temperance Convention is now in session here, which is numerously attended by Delegates from all parts of the State, who are discussing the propriety of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Temperance Convention have nominated Maj. Geo. W. Williams, Whig, of Bourbon, for Governor, and Col. James G. Hardy, Democrat, of Barren, for Lieutenant Governor.

Capt. Cummings has been acquitted at Helena on the charge of murder. The examination of witnesses in his case consumed five days, after which the prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*. He has, however, been rearrested, and is to be tried on a charge of arson.

Chapin's trial had commenced.

Mr. Carpenter, who was shot by Mr. Perkins, a few days ago, at Covington, is slowly recovering.

The number of hogs killed here this season, up to this date, amount to one hundred and ninety-six thousand.

The weather is quite pleasant. In the canal there is but three feet of water.

Trouble in the Custom-House of Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Ward of this city, met last night and passed a series of resolutions setting forth that a majority of those employed in the Appraisers' Department of the Custom-House, are Whigs, or are doing all they can to pull down the National Administration, and a request which had been made by the Ward and County Committees for their removal, was rejected by the appraisers, Messrs. Allen and Crocker. The President is therefore called upon to remove these appraisers and appoint true Democrats in their place. It was suggested that Fletcher Webster be included with Messrs. Allen and Crocker; but it was concluded that public opinion would be against such proscription of the son of Daniel Webster. It is said that the real trouble is, that Know-Nothingism has obtained a foothold in the Boston Custom-House.

Heavy Failure.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Dec. 14.

The liabilities of Messrs. Hill, Carpenter & Co., extensive wool dealers of this city, do not exceed, we understand, the sum of about $500,000. The Banks here will not probably lose a dollar by their failure, the notes held by them being all protected by endorsers. The Bank that holds the *most of their paper—say from $10,000 to $50,000*—all of which is endorsed, has a capital of over $60,000. A large share of their paper is held by men who bought it in the street.

The Effect of the Pacific's News at New-Orleans—Sailing of the Daniel Webster, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec 14.

The important advices per the *Pacific* were published here yesterday, noon, almost at the same moment that the steamer arrived at her dock at New-York, and had the effect to suspend business for the day. This morning the Cotton market opened at a decided decline from previous prices, and sales have been made this forenoon of about 4,000 bales at a decline ¼c. per lb.

We now quote Middling, (1 P. M.) at 8c.

The *Daniel Webster*, of the Nicaragua Line of California steamers sailed from this port this morning.

Arrival of the Crescent City—Later from Cuba.

The United States Mail steamship *Crescent City*, J. McGowan, Commander, left New-Orleans Dec. 5, for New-York *via* Havana, at which port she arrived at daylight on the 8th, and sailed again for this place at noon of the same day.

The *Crescent City* landed 23 passengers at Havana, and brings 48 passengers for New-York. Purser Bullay obliges us with news and papers of the latest dates.

There was nothing of peculiar interest occurring at Havana. The weather on the island was delightfully mild and agreeable.

Her B. M. brig *L'Espiègle* arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., from a cruise. The captain reports that when he was at Jamaica he received a letter from the British Consul at Carthagena, dated October 10, stating that the U. S. sloop of war *Albany* was at that place at date of letter, all well.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Falcon* arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., and was to sail again for Aspinwall on the 9th.

Coming out of Havana, passed bark *Archer*, of Boothbay, going in. At 1 A. M. of the 8th, off the Moro Castle, passed U. S. M. steamship *Empire City*, bound in. Dec. 11, lat. 30°, lon. 77° 30', passed ship *Harriet*, bound to the northward.

Since leaving New-Orleans, the *C. C.* has encountered strong gales from the E. and N. E., with heavy head sea.

EUROPE AND THE WAR.

KOSSUTH'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE ERRORS OF THE ALLIES.

The Necessity of an Alliance with Nations instead of Thrones.

Sir: Trained as I am to grief, still it is with sentiments of deep emotion that I rise. It is the cause of Poland that assembled us. How could I rise on such an occasion without feeling deeply affected by the recollection that Lord Dudley Stuart is no more? By his untimely death you, Sir, have lost a friend—a noble companion in your efforts for liberal progress. I have lost a friend, to whom I owe eternal gratitude,—and Exiles in misfortune have not many friends. Humanity lost a friend, as few are living like him. Poland lost a friend, as there is none more devoted and sincere. Private misfortune, Sir, I can bear, and proudly raise my shoulder under the load of sorrows manyfold weighing on them; but to see suffering humanity deprived of its best, the purest of its friends, is too sad to witness even for me. The renown of his virtues secured to him the esteem of all good men. What must my feelings be, Sir, after I have seen him associating himself publicly to me—to me, whom the aristocracy of England anxiously shunned, because I landed on your shores not with a halo of success, though purchased with public perjury and private crimes; but a persecuted exile, fallen a victim to the duties of a patriot! They shunned *me*. He stood up at my side, and cast the lustre of his virtues over the Exile's head. What must be my feelings after I have witnessed his untiring exertions in behalf of prostrate freedom, and in relief of its martyrs in distress,—after I have enjoyed the intimacy of his affections and the benefit of his support in public persecution, alike as in private distress of my own as well as of thousand of my brothers in misfortune, and have seen him especially devoted, with all the perseverant zeal of his noble soul to the cause of Poland, all through the long period of gloom which unprincipled men of little faith cast over the very name of the ill-fated land? Time-hallowed private affections, the faithful attachment to which is but an evidence of his high morality, may have led him sometimes too much to identify with individuals a cause which, if it would, cannot admit the nation to be absorbed by a party. But he always acted with the perfect good faith that has served well his Poland dear; and so much is sure, that Poland and oppressed humanity never can have a friend more devoted than him. To me, Sir, it has been a source of great consolation in my public misfortune and my private sorrows, to have been able to boast of two such friends in exile as you, Sir, Sir Joshua, and the late Lord Dudley. He has departed. I may transfer to you, Sir, the affection I owed him. Yet, as long as this heart of mine may yet continue to throb, that heart will be an altar on which the pure vestal flame of gratitude never shall cease to blaze. Peace to his ashes, and honor to his memory!

Now to the task of the day. All of us here present harmonize in the sentiments prompted by the solemnity of the occasion. All of us claim an equal share in paying the tribute of veneration to the memory of that noble effort of national virtue which we have assembled to commemorate, and all of us unite in good wishes for the full and perfect restoration of Poland's independence, such as justice claims, her imprescriptible national rights demand, her dreadful long sufferings deserve, and the security of Europe requires. But though all of us claim an equal share in these sentiments, the part we have to take in the proceedings is different. Since the thundering roar of cannon from around Sebastopol continues to rouse an echo of mourning grief from thousands of British homesteads, is there one British heart all along these isles the recesses of which had not thrilled with the inquiry, whether the policy which presides over this war be a wise one; whether those glorious dead, whom the world admires and Great Britain bewails, have fallen a sanguinary tribute to dire necessity; or have they fallen but a wanton sacrifice? Can the aged mother, proud in her maternal joy yesterday and childless to-day; can the fatherless orphan, standing like a broken reed; can the widow, cast upon public charity, (and eleven thousand already they are;) can the nation, maimed by the loss of the bravest and best of her sons; can they comfort themselves with repeating the words Paul Emilius spoke, when from the funeral abode of his sons he rode up in triumph to the capitol—can they say, "*I feel the ruin of my homestead consoled by the good fortune of the Commonwealth!*" Is there one man *all along these isles, in the breast of whom* the question had not risen, whether there will be no better course for carrying on this war? A course more sure to succeed, and richer in result, and not so dreadful in sacrifices? Yes, this question has been asked by all; it stirred like the thrill of conscience through the breast of all, and whenever it has been asked, and whenever it stirred, the pale spectre of assassinated Poland must have risen before your eyes; and the world's eye, speaking upon the subject to the British nation, must have haunted the conscience of Britannia;—and dissimulation may feign indifference and make a show of slighting opinions which it dislikes—yet, when sad reality bears out the truth of disregarded anticipations, their recollection comes home with remorse to the very resting place of careless neglect and of proud indifference. Under these circumstances the 24th anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830 is not a mere domestic commemoration, intended to rouse the spirit of the living by recollection of a glorious past. It is a solemn warning for self-preservation addressed to British State wisdom; it is a query by which the genius of the future is about to test the vitality of the British Empire. Hence the difference in the part we have to act. Poland makes the query. England has to answer. England, gentlemen, and not this assembly. The transactions of the day will not be wound up by words spoken within these walls, nor by the passing cheers some of them may have met. This is no question, which England might dispose of by passing inside and over it. No answer will be an answer likewise. And such will be England's future as England's answer will be. As to ourselves, representatives of other nationalities, we, while waiting that the hour for our own battle strikes, (and while preparing for it perhaps,) we realize on our arms and watch, and witness, and wait.

In keeping within the limits of this sphere, I would address myself first to you, my brethren in misfortune, Polish exiles, and then to England, Sir, if you give me leave. To your dear brethren in exile I have a word of thanks to speak, and an assurance to give, and an advice to impart. It is eighty-one years since Poland first was quartered by a nefarious act of combined Royalty, which the Swiss Tacitus, Johannes Muller, well characterized by saying that "God permitted the act to show forth the morality of Kings." And it is twenty-four years since downtrodden Poland made the greatest (not the last,) manifestation of her imperishable vitality, which the Cabinets of Europe were too narrow-minded to understand, or too corrupt to appreciate—eighty-one years of still unretributed crime, and twenty-four years of misery in exile! It is a long time to suffer and not to despair. And all along this time, you proscribed patriots of Poland, you were suffering and did not despair. You stood up before God and the world, a *living statue*, with the unquenchable life-flame of patriotism streaming through its petrified limbs. You stood up a protest of eternal right against the sway of impious might, a *Mene, Tekel, Upharsin*, written in letters of burning blood on the walls of overweening despotism. Time, misery, and sorrow thinned the ranks of your scattered Israel. You have carried your dead to the grave, and those who survived went to suffer and to hope. Wherever oppressed freedom reared a banner, you rallied around,—the living statue changed to a fighting hero. Many of yours fell, and when might triumphed once more over virtue and right, you resumed the wandering exile's walking-stick and did not despair. Many among you who were young when they last saw the sun rise over Poland's mountains and plains, have their hair whitened and their strength broken with age, with anguish and with misery, but the patriotic heart keeps the freshness of its youth,—it is young in love of Poland, young in aspirations for her freedom, young in hope and youthfully fresh in determination to break Poland's chains. What a rich source of noble deeds, patriotism must be, to give you strength so much to suffer and never to despair. You have given to all of us your younger brethren in the family of exiles. You have given us a noble example, which will be fruitful in due time. When the battle of Cannæ was lost, and Hannibal was measuring by bushels the rings of the fallen Roman squires, the Senate of Rome voted thanks to Consul Terentius Varro, "for not having despaired of the commonwealth." Proscribed patriots of Poland! I thank you, and history will thank you, that you have not despaired of resurrection and liberty. This is the *thanks* I had to give. The time draws nigh when the oppressed nations will call their oppressors to a last account, and the millions of freemen, in the fullness of their right and of their self-conscious strength, pass judgment on arrogant conquerors, privileged murderers, and perjured kings. In that supreme trial the oppressed nations will stand for all and all for one. Faults, errors, and misfortunes of the past, were not in vain. It was a terrible ordeal-school, but a school it was. All of us have learned something, and the best of what we have learned is, that the principle of national fraternity is more than a philanthropic emotion—it is the only effective guarantee of that freedom which we have to conquer, and which we will conquer. Let England and America, proud in their present security—let all those whom it may concern mind my warning while it is yet time to mind it. Those who will not have contributed to the triumph of freedom, while they had the power to contribute to it, shall have forfeited their claims to a share in that mutual guarantee. If all the signs do not deceive us, you, men of Poland, may be the first called to battle [illegible]. Many will stand by you, and others will fight the common battle elsewhere. But though many days be, [illegible] and close by is best. It is not in vain that Nature—and Nature is God—made Hungary a neighbor to Poland and Poland a neighbor to Hungary. Our enemies are the same, and our cause is identical. The much I feel, the little I may know, and all I can—my heart, my brain, my arm—shall be with Poland. Remember this. Yet, though I may have learnt something, the pledge of my own personal assistance is but a small matter. And even the little may be lost too soon. We are mortal men, and I grow old and am careworn. However, this is not worth while speaking of. I may be nothing, but Hungary is much. And it is the genius of Hungary which assures you, through my lips, [illegible] my words. This is the *assurance* I had to give.

Last comes the *advice*. The present complication of Europe—a necessary result of the errors and crimes of the past—cannot be brought to a definite end without Poland's acting its part. Of two things, one: either an insufficient arrangement, leaving the next future unsettled, and the war to recur again, more dangerous to some, more frightful to all who are parties to it; or the war is carried on to a definitive issue. The next time it recurs, I apprehend it shall be England's turn to present to her fate a second Poland in history. May be even bereft home, who knows? But certainly in and about America and in India, England's proud standing presents many a vulnerable point. So far there is a difference between Russia and the British Empire, not to the advantage of the latter. England has many a vulnerable point; Russia has but one—Poland. Wo to those who, though at war with Russia, still disregard that fact. In the second alternative, why it is perfectly absurd to believe that matters can be carried on without Poland. Those who mind this too late, will be brought to remember it with regret. Therefore I say to you, men of Poland, gird your loins, slumber in your armor, but from this moment never sleep. Remember the French proverb, "*Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera.*" Help thyself and God will help thee. The moment is critical. It requires all the wisdom, all the discretion, and all the resolution of *every Polish patriot. I have heard some whispering* about tricks discussed in the dark recesses of secret diplomacy. Oh! the fatal word—that workshop of conspiracy against mankind, fraught with more and deadlier crimes than ever were brought to light by tribunals and police courts. I warn the Polish nation to be on its guard. Cabinet diplomacy may call on Poland out of dire necessity, but if Poland, the Nation, takes not, in time, a stand to revindicate her personality and to reassert a position of an equal who as well has assistance to give as to receive, not merely an object of, but a party in, the transaction—you may, once more, experience what you have already experienced from the secret transactions of the Vienna Congress in 1815, where the name of your nation has been made use of to secure concessions which were not of your concern, and the concessions once secured, Poland has been thrown overboard and sacrificed to expediency. You may see the trick performed once more. Nobody in the world has a right to dispose of Poland's destinies, but Poland alone. I call on the Polish Nation to take, in time, such a stand that, on the one hand, nobody shall dare to usurp her rights, and, on the other hand, nobody shall dare to ignore her. I would say to the Polish Nation: Be prepared to receive assistance, whence ever it may come, but beware how thou puttest thy trust in Kings. They cannot like Poland, because they don't like liberty. This is my advice.

Now to England, Sir! if the assembly desires me to go on—if not I can stop. First, and before all, I desire to pay the modest tribute of my highest admiration to the heroic army in the East, which with so much glory walks the path of honor, of danger, and of death, nothing daunted by the reflection which could not have escaped the mind of many of them, that the path of honor to which they have been sent is certainly not the best which might have been chosen to begin a war against Russia with, and that a wiser policy, by not fettering those auxiliary elements which circumstances so positively advised to recur to, might have spared much of their heroic blood, all in promising richer results. Sir, I can tell something of what is heroism. The unnamed demigods of Hungary, who fought the gigantic struggle of 1849, may [illegible] place of immortal renown in the [illegible] of the

harvest of the brave. And I who have witnessed this, I say history must go back for centuries to find out a battle like that of Inkermann, where 14,000 men resisted victoriously the valorous attack of 60,000 well-disciplined troops, and where almost every man who fought on your side laid low one of the enemy. The battle of Alma, defective as it was in dispositions and therefore barren in its results, has been glorious in execution and covered with a lustre of immortality the renown of the British and French soldiery, but the battle of Inkermann, from the first in rank to the last, was a prodigy of valor, scarcely inferior to the miracle of Agincourt. The history of 1854, whatever may be its records about the state-wisdom of those who rule, will hand down with imperishable renown to the admiration of posterity, the impetuous ardor of the French and the stern and impassible courage of the Britons, who fought in the Crimea. However, they fight on a battle-field richer in glory than in possible results, and richest in death. One more such victory as that of Inkermann, and the army is lost. It is a sad consolation to know that the tombs of the glorious dead around Sebastopol can say, like those of Thermopylæ, "Wanderer, tell England thou hast seen us lain obedient to our country's laws." The English public have been told of late that there never was a position of more pressing necessity, that demanded so imperiously a mind that can forestall instead of waiting on events, and can avert evils which it may be impossible to repair, than the present position. That is perfectly just, though somewhat of an after-last wisdom, come out too late. But if it be just, then there is no good service to England in lulling public opinion to sleep by advising it to let bygones be bygones. A forestalling mind must look to the past for instruction. The great lesson of accomplished fact is, that England's policy in reference to the present war has been wrong in its direction, and inefficient, unsuccessful, and disastrous in details. Let us analyze the situation. Your gigantic armada in the Baltic is nearly without a laurel to rest its head upon. To do something effective there, the coöperation of Sweden was a matter of prime necessity. England did not get it, because England's policy was wrong. I told England six months ago that the coöperation of Sweden is to be got only by calling Poland to arms. And that was the answer which, three months later, King Oscar gave to General Baraguay D'Hilliers. You have taken Bomarsund—a small matter forsooth—yet when the time comes, when necessity will force you to remember Poland, and shall have to thank her for the advantage of getting Sweden over to your side, then, Bomarsund will have proved an acceptable offer to Sweden; but you blew it up, as if afraid of your own victory—as if bent on the purpose not to have anything to offer to Sweden. What a gigantic blunder! England pretended to strike a blow at the commerce of Russia, by blockading her coast, and England just succeeded to turn Russian commerce to Prussia. England bent her mind on bringing Austria over to herself—she has sacrificed to this one aim everything—numerous millions spent in vain; the life-blood of the flower of England spilt in vain; principles, reputation, the liberal character of the war, and the very issue of the war—everything,—nearly her national honor included—and has your Government gained Austria? Has it gained that Austria to whom it has sacrificed everything?—that Austria, of whom even the Times (see November 10) is bound, at last, to acknowledge, that "you are fighting her battle more than your own?" What a proud sneering there was in official quarters when, three months ago, I told the good people of England, that it believes to pay, and to bleed for freedom, while, in reality, it is made to fight for Austria! Now it came out at last. Truth will come out, just as murder will. Well, has your Government gained Austria? Go and read the well-founded lamentations in the organs, even the ministerial organs of publicity, about the treacherous attitude and the overbearing insolence of that Austria which your Government has courted with so much submission, and which, in return, facilitates the enterprises of Russia, insults your Allies, and counteracts your combinations? It is not only that you have not gained over Austria, but there you have the Turks arrested in the midst of their victorious courses there you have the fruit of their heroic struggle—poor Wallachia placed over into the treacherous hands of despotic Austria,—there is the Turkish army paralyzed on the one hand, and there is, on the other hand, the Czar made and left free to throw overgrowing numbers upon the flank and the rear of your gallant ranks in the Crimea. There you have the spirits of the Turkish army, high flowing as they were at the victories at Silistria and Giurgevo, now depressed; there you have the spirits of the Russian army, depressed as they were, now restored. And oh! I could tell you what it is to neglect the moment of spirited excitement in a victorious army,—and would tell you what it is to give time to a demoralized enemy to resume its spirits and to take breath. One such moment's neglect in a war—and it is not battles, gentlemen—not battles but empires that may be lost by it. And last—alas! not least,—there is Sebastopol. Every British heart has watched the great bloody drama there with intense anxiety. I am not wanted to tell you the tale of your heart. I am not wanted to describe how your braves have found there an entrenched camp with an army, instead of a fortress with a garrison, as your Government appears to have anticipated,—how new armies are pouring upon your shattered ranks, as your Government appears not to have anticipated, as it would be more than an error to act as they did. All I have wanted is to quote from public reports these words: "The question is no longer whether we shall take Sebastopol or not; the siege of Sebastopol, though not raised, may be regarded as at a standstill. We are reduced to the defensive." Such is the situation—the leaves have turned; Russia is the besieger, you are the besieged. And at what price has this situation been purchased? Gentlemen, on the 5th of July, ten weeks before England embarked on that expedition, ill-advised as well as ill-prepared, I, in a speech, the contents of which it would have been well for Great Britain to mind, spoke these words to Glasgow: "Not one out of few of your braves will see Albion again." Of course I used the number figuratively, as indicative of a great loss. Now it is a sad reality. Number your dead, your wounded and your disabled—more than 20,000 men out of 30,000 are already lost. My sad anticipations are literally fulfilled. And here, at home! Why here the number of widows and orphans applying for support to patriotic charity amounts to 11,000. Such is the position, gentlemen. Now, with that position thus analyzed, I call on contemporary age, and on history, to say whether I was exaggerating or too harsh, in saying that England's policy has been wrong; that it has been successful nowhere; but inefficient, unsuccessful, and disastrous everywhere? But you are told, for all consolation, that no "human foresight could have fully anticipated that position." I, for one, have foretold it, fact by fact, word by word, and I wonder how any thinking man could do otherwise but to know all this. Yet, if such there [illegible] would have used the modest light of my poor [illegible]. It is true, the people of Great Britain gave me [illegible] cheers in return, and went home to tell and then to sleep. It is as if I would have been mendicating favors for me, whereas [illegible] England's honor, dignity, interest and [illegible] that I held up before their eyes. They went on and on to sleep, and the flower of your nation went to die; and now, after my disregarded words have proved true, one by one, from first to the last, some of them come and say, "The words Kossuth spoke read like an inspiration of a seer or [illegible] from history." (See Scottish press.) Others come and say, "No human foresight could have anticipated the extraordinary position in which England finds herself." (See the Times.) Extraordinary! why? What is there extraordinary in the [illegible] logic of [illegible] between cause and effect? Is it extraordinary that Sebastopol is found to be an entrenched camp with a numerous army in it? Is it extraordinary that the Czar is pouring whole fresh armies to its defence? The Czar has been left perfectly free and with ample time afforded to do it; nay, in fact, he has been invited to do it by the Turko-Austrian treaty negotiated under England's auspices. The extraordinary in the matter is, not that he has sent reinforcements to Sebastopol, but that he has not sent double the number, and a month earlier. I take this to be so extraordinary that I find only two explanations to account for it. The first is, that to begin a war against Russia with a landing expedition to the Crimea is an idea so supremely absurd, that the Czar, giving more credit for perspicacity to his enemies than they deserved, did not believe it until you actually landed off Eupatoria. Secondly and chiefly, you are indebted to Poland for not having to meet 100,000 Russians more at Sebastopol. If England did disregard the fact that Poland is the vulnerable part of Russia, the Czar was prudent enough to mind it. In the Crimea proud England and France attack him—he is content to oppose 100,000 men to them; on the Danube the flower of the Turkish army, elated by victory, defies and menaces him—he is content to oppose them with 80,000. But to Poland, where there is not one man in arms, but where the unquenchable fire of a heroic nation's hatred is smouldering, he sent an army of 300,000 men, to be prepared for any emergencies. Some may tell you that this is due chiefly to a precaution against Austria. But it is clear as demonstration, that the Czar feels perfectly easy about the submissive obedience of his Proconsul in Vienna, or else he certainly would not have left the very existence of his 80,000 on the other side of the Pruth at the mercy of his good friend the Hapsburg. Yes, it is the name of Poland you have to thank for the fact, that your army in the Crimea, all heroes as they are, have not fallen a victim to overgrowing numbers. But the situation is sad enough, such as it is. To be sure there may have been some strategical and tactical mistakes in the operations themselves, such as they are. Sir, I have not the pretention to say that my past position could impart authority to my remarks about military matters. I have not been brought up a soldier, neither can I claim the honor of having had to act the part of a soldier in our glorious war. My duties were high and great, but somewhat of a different nature. They were just what the duties of your Government are now, only that mine were a great deal more difficult. We had to fight two great powers alone. You are three great powers united to fight only one of them. And I had no ready money—no rich treasury—and no abundantly stored arsenals, and a free communication with all the world. I had to create everything with nothing, out of nothing,—money and armies and arms, and all military implements,—secluded, as we were from all the world; and in the interior with the deluded one-third of our population armed with fire and murder, in a condition worse than the Vendée was to France, or Ireland sometimes to you. These were my duties, and besides, my duty has been to designate the object of military operations, and to direct the war in general—just as the duties of your Government are. Yet a soldier I was not, at that time; I could not draw the plan for a battle or direct it myself. But the fact is, had I been able to add the skill of a soldier to patriotic devotions, no treason would have crept in our ranks and Hungary were now free—not all the Czars of the world would have defeated us. And who can tell whether I may not yet be called upon to serve my country? Therefore I thought that the time of my exile may be best employed in preparing for possible emergencies, by learning what unfortunately I have not known before, and modest as my humble abilities are, I certainly dare say, if assiduous application and discretion, guided by experience, may master the mysteries of an art, I am a soldier now, and feel competent to judge of military matters. With this consciousness, I say, there have certainly been some very serious mistakes connected with the operations in the Crimea. I consider it an unaccountable mistake to have engaged in the siege of Sebastopol, without taking previously hold of the strait of Perekop in the north, and taking command by sea of the bay of Keotsch in the east, so as to prevent, or, at least, retard the reinforcements, which it was easy to foresee, that Russia will send. And that neglect, once committed, I certainly cannot understand the logic of shifting the basis of operations down to the southernmost corner of the Peninsula, thus leaving the whole of the land free to draw head supplies to Sebastopol; and leaving the Russians not only entirely at liberty to send reinforcements to the Crimea, but leaving to them, besides, perfectly open and unimpeded, to enter Sebastopol in large or small numbers, just as they please. My opinion is, that yours being what is called a movable basis, the fleet, you could chose that point all along the coast which was the best to rest upon. The bulk of your allied squadron is actually not south of Sebastopol, at Balaklava, but north of Sebastopol, off the Katscha River. Why not remain with the army there likewise? Why not draw your lines bearing on the Belbec River, affording more or less protection against cavalry? There, with a well provided redoubt, at the point where the only road from the interior splits in two towards Sebastopol and Balaklava, you, by your position, already had restricted the communications of Sebastopol to that narrow corner, where it is now your misfortune to be pent up. You would have cut off all the supplies from the interior, and no reinforcements could have entered Sebastopol, without having had to fight first separately an open field battle, wherein the Russians are, certainly, no match for your heroes. Instead of that, your army has been established so as to leave Sebastopol perfectly free to communicate with the empire of Russia. That is a strategical error, in my humble opinion, not even justified by tactical considerations. By besieging the north, instead of the south of Sebastopol, you would have encountered more of permanent fortifications, which are no difficulty for ingenuity, but would have encountered less of an entrenched camp, with a less numerous garrison, which make your real difficulty, and at last, once the north side fortifications taken, you would at once have become masters of the town alike; whereas, on the contrary, the taking of the town will not make you masters of the northern forts—you would have to return for besieging them to where you had better begun, which is not more likely than that after taking the town, you shall either have but to do what you did at Bomarsund, and sail off, and swiftly too, or shall have, in your turn, to stand a siege, with the difference, that while you were the besiegers Russia had to stand a siege in a fortified place, you, on the contrary, would have to stand it amidst the ruins, yawning, shattered and smouldering. Even at the battle of Alma, glorious as it has been in personal gallantry, from the Commander-in-chief down to the last in rank and file, I can't help thinking that it has been a wanton sacrifice of valuable life, and very defective in plan. A strong position should never be attacked when it can be carried by turning it; and that was evidently the case. A march of two English miles up the Alma must have forced the Russians either to retreat or to change their front, with the loss of all the advantages of the position. Not the wings, but the position had to be turned; and as to the battle itself, why, the turning of both the wings of a line of battle is certainly the worst plan which could be imagined. It is condemned by theory, as well as by all the history of modern warfare. Also, it did not succeed on the right wing of the enemy, where it would have been of importance. The success on the other wing was just so much as if the French had been bent on the generosity of preserving the Russians from being driven into the sea, in case the English flank-movements would have succeeded. And then the battle was reduced to a parallel attack in front, which will say so much as a perfect absence of any plan at all. It was a bull-fight—breast against breast—horn against horn; impetuous daring of the French soldiers, and the stern courage of the English soldiers have carried the day. The French have gloriously maintained their military renown, and the English soldiers deserved the more praise, as your shilling-and-pound fashioned military regulations give him a very scanty share in those impulses of noble ambition, which the French soldier draws from the conscience that he carries the materials of a Marshal's staff in his knapsack; a neglect on your part, by the bye, which is a dim spot on the shining orb of English civilization. They have gained the day. All honor to them; but the four thousand wounded and dead, laid low on that day, could have been, forsooth!

However, all these and like mistakes enter only as secondary considerations in the estimation of the situation, such as it is. The chief error (if not more) on the part of the Western Powers, is in the very idea of beginning a war against Russia by an expedition to the Crimea. Not that I was of opinion that this war should have been brought to an end without wresting the Crimea from the Czar and destroying his Black Sea fleet, but I am decidedly of the opinion that this ought to have been one of the last strokes, and by no means the first; in no case, one which I would have undertaken to deal before I had, by successful victories in Bessarabia and around Odessa, driven the Russians back from the Black Sea, and perfectly isolated the Crimea from the rest of the Russian Empire. Then, taking my stand with the main body of my forces in a convenient locality somewhere above Odessa,—which, remember, might have been accomplished, as circumstances went up to the middle of September,—I would have certainly sent some thirty thousand men to take Sebastopol; who, heroes as they are, with a gallant and intelligent and experienced Chief, as Lord Raglan is, would have done the work up to this day, and would have found Menschikoff cut off from every hope of relief, fighting at the best but for military reputation, as General Chassé did at Antwerp. But in the meanwhile, I would have been perfectly content with knowing the Russian fleet perfectly paralyzed by the very presence of your vastly superior squadron in the Black Sea, (an easy task with that naval force and with a little vigilance.) I would have been rather glad to know that the necessity of keeping Sebastopol well garrisoned serves me like a diversion, by keeping so much smaller the main Russian army, which I were engaged in defeating. But before beating decisively in the field, in no case would I have severed my disposable forces as you did by separating from the 120,000 on the Danube; in no case would I have invited Russia to bring down upon my divided force, 100,000 men, to a position the most advantageous to her, and the most disadvantageous to you, as certainly Sebastopol is. In no case would I have afforded to the 100,000 Russians the additional advantages of the strength of those fortifications, of the vast stores of their almost illimited armament and of the guns of the ships moored in the Bay. I would have forced the Russians either to fight without these advantages, or to go off and to leave these commodities without the 100,000 men, but in no case would I have permitted them to combine both these elements of strength.

Such are the facts. I will not say that you will not take Sebastopol. Leaders and men like those you have there may do prodigies, though their position is certainly anything but satisfactory. Whatever be the shadows which coming events cast over my soul, not for anything would I throw a damp over the spirits of those braves, when all their spirits are required in the supreme trial they have to stand. Let us take for granted that they succeed; let us anticipate the sight when the shattered ruins of that glorious army will stand on the smouldering ruins of Sebastopol. Well—and after? If your secret aim in this war has been solely the destruction of the Russian fleet; well, that will be achieved at the sacrifice of the flower of both your nations; but that you never can—dare avow. You never can avow that your only object in this war has been a rehearsal of Copenhagen and of Navarino, from mere jealousy. Well; if you have higher, broader aims—as to have you must—then, supposing to have taken Sebastopol. I ask you, well, and what after? Oh, how different would be your position now, if your Government had not sacrificed your own safety to illiberal views, and your success to regards for the worst of despots and despotism. Suppose you had organized a brigade of Polish exiles. (France—even the France of Napoleon, has a foreign legion; why not you? who are not over-abounding in men, and have fought nearly all your continental wars with your own money, but with foreign armies) your own braves acting the part which the Old Guard of Napoleon acted.) Suppose you had organized a foreign legion of Polanders here, and ordered Sir Charles Napier not to care about barren Cronstadt, but to take Riga, and to land the Polish legion to call on Russian Poland to rise and to back them; to land the 12,000 French who were dispatched to the Baltic, with such a pompous flourish of imperial words, and who did so wonderfully little there. Suppose these done. And suppose at the same time the Anglo-French Army in the East, 100,000 strong, joining the 120,000 Turks, elated by recent victory, pushing on after the defeated Russians up Bessarabia! How different would be your position now. But Austria!—what with Austria? Hear the silent question of your heart's anxiety. Well, of two things, one: either Austria would have let you do, and then the question requires no answer, or she would have played false against you, and in that case you had but to call on Hungary and Italy, and where would be Austria now? England takes but too much the air of looking down upon us with the commiseration of pride, because I, or Mazzini, or Ledru Rollin, or these gentlemen here, or any of the proscribed patriots of whatever land, are but poor exiles. England forgets that some of these now poor exiles united may hold to-morrow the destinies of Europe and your own in the hollow of their hand. Why, is, for a passing moment, Bonaparte not doing it? while a few years back you have seen him nothing more but an exile, less entitled to reasonable hopes than the elements to which we belong, though not less miserable than some of us. You forget that revolution which we assembled to commemorate; you forget how the very Kossiniers (Scythemen) of slighted Poland have mowed down the invincible cuirassiers of Russia like grass; you forget that we, Hungarians, abandoned, almost betrayed by all the world—we alone have stood our ground, not only against that Austria which England so much fears or so much loves, but stood our ground against that Russia beside which you are three Powers to fight. Prudence, justice and humanity alike advised you to look for nations as your allies, and not to flatter dynasties, and rely on alliances of passing men, instead of looking to lasting nations. Whatever may be my opinions about Napoleon and your alliance with him, I respect your feelings, and will not say anything to hurt them; yet one recommendation I would recommend England well to weigh. Napoleon is a mortal man like any one of us. He may die by many a malady; he may be dying at this very moment—who knows? At all events, Napoleon is but a passing meteor. The French nation is a lasting luminary. You are allied to Napoleon,—do you believe to have secured the alliance of the French nation? No; you have not. Why not? Because your alliance proposes to barter away the freedom of Poland, Italy and Germany for the precarious and disreputable friendship of the Hapsburgs and the Brandenburgs. Such is your alliance with Napoleon. Now, do you believe that the French nation, restored to its sovereignty—and certainly restored it will be—ever would sanction such an alliance? No, by all that is sacred to men; never, never! Mind these, my words. But the question is, what have you to do in the situation you are placed in? You are told for all answer, that reinforcements shall be sent, and reinforcement will do. I went the length of England, and the Highlands of Scotland, and seeing the sentiments of your rural population, I wondered where England shall find soldiers, once seriously engaged in a great war? Your cities absorb your nation; and it is yet true, at this very day, what Horace wrote 2,000 years ago,—It is not the cities but the rural population, *rusticorum masculum [illegible]*, which furnishes the stout arms for the wars. But suppose you recruit your reinforcements to your heart's delight, and have time, too, to transform them into soldiers,—will that be a radical cure? Certainly not. To have a radical cure, you must penetrate to the seat of the evil. The real source of all your difficulties is Austria—every child knows this. Either England fears Austria too much, or loves her more than she ought—there is the evil. Don't fear Austria,—throw her overboard, and you are safe. If not, not. Referring to what I was saying about the comparative barrenness of a success at Sebastopol—a success, besides, sure to come at a later period—I really believe, even now, it would be better for you to shift the theatre of the war, provided it be not too late. Men who, 14,000 strong, have beaten 60,000 Russians, can gain no more glory by the barren laurel gathered on the ruins of Sebastopol than they have, and can nothing lose in their reputation by being dispatched to triumph on a battle-field richer in result. And what could be done with men like these on the right spot? To engage in a wrong direction may be an error; to persist in the wrong direction and to sacrifice life (and such life) to obstinacy, looks like a crime, the retribution of which may yet fall heavily on your head. Shift the theatre of the war; insist peremptorily on Austria's evacuating the Principalities, and siding with or against you. Advise the Sultan to grant independence to the Roumains and arm them. Enlist the Polish emigration not in Turkey, but here. Mind where the weak point of Russia is, and strike there; and wherever a Government is playing false to you, call on the nations it oppressed; but remember that while in matters of internal progress you may say "By and by we may come to that," in a war everything depends on moments. Opportunity lost is a campaign lost—may be even more. Poland is your only remedy even to-day; but how much easier and easier would it have been six months ago! I do not speak from even patriotic egotism; this war, such as it is, and as it may be carried on, or arranged in the worst possible manner, is manifestly an indication of retributive justice, slow but sure in its decrees. Much against the will of your Government, and whatever Lord Palmerston may diplomatize at Paris, or even at Vienna, as some people say, the freedom of Hungary is sure to come. It were sad for myself not to see the day, but that is only a question of individual happiness, not worth while to speak of. If I die to-day, I die sure of the fact that my dear Hungary will be free. I speak not from egotism. I speak as England's friend. Neither you, nor even Napoleon, can afford sufficient forces for that war there. He cannot say, as you can, let us send our last soldier—police will do at home. He cannot; he has many things to guard—Paris, France, Algiers, and watch to the north and to the south. You have not too much of men—he has too much of exigences. I repeat my words of yore,—come what may in this war, England stands more in need of Poland and Hungary than Poland and Hungary stand in need of England. With us, victory—without us, defeat, or a disreputable, insufficient armistice. You know the tale about the nine Sybilline books. Poland will be your Sybilline books. Three already are lost—haste to buy the remaining six, or else, like the Roman King of old, you shall have to pay the price of all the nine for the last three. Mine is the advice—yours is the choice.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Prospect of the War—What is likely to be done in the Crimea.

Correspondence of the London Times:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1854.

The time has now come when every Englishman must prepare for the hardships and sacrifices which accompany a gigantic war. We are now fairly embarked in one of the greatest enterprises which modern history records, and it is for the honor of our country that no danger or difficulty shall prevent the determined perseverance which alone can procure success. The state of our army is such, that only large and instant reinforcements can prevent it from being entirely worn out and destroyed. Even with the considerable additions which have arrived within the last few days, it falls short of 16,000 bayonets; and the men are so harassed with working and watching day and night, that they are no longer fit for the arduous duties of a Winter campaign. The Brigade of Guards, which marched out of London 3,000 strong, and excited the admiration of the Turkish capital a few months since, is now reduced to about 900 weak and wasted men, whom only the indomitable spirit of Englishmen strengthens for the ceaseless toil to which they are exposed. The labor of the trenches and pickets is terrible for our small army, exposed as it is to the first assault of every force which may be marched down from the north, and harassed by constant alarms, which calls out the weary men just as they are taking a little rest after perhaps twelve hours' exposure and exertion. The elements, which at first favored the expedition, are now adverse to the Allies. Wind and rain day after day, thick fogs, and cutting sleet have prevailed during the past fortnight, and the health of the men is correspondingly deteriorated. While I write it blows a gale; no boat can cross to Scutari; the landing of the wounded is again interrupted, and they must remain rolling to and fro in the crowded vessels until the weather changes; it rains in torrents, not from passing clouds, but out of a leaden sky, as dark and dreary as that of London: the cold at night is bitter even in this crowded city, and on the hills of Sebastopol it is intense. The army is exposed to the worst that cold and even want of food can do; the officers themselves only spend one night out of three in their tents, and though the tents keep out the rain they cannot repel the cold.

There seems now no doubt that the Allies must either storm the place regardless of loss, or prepare to Winter in the Crimea, either carrying on the siege at all hazards and during all weathers, or abandoning it temporarily in order to resume it in the early Spring. There does not seem, at head-quarters, any expectation of immediate success, although the French are very near the town, and there are reports for mining and preparations for an assault. The course most likely to be adopted is, for the Allies to intrench themselves so as to bid defiance to all attacks from without, and then to endeavor to carry the place by assault.

The Russian Force—Necessity of Reinforcements for the Allies.

From the London Times.

The number of the enemy's forces is truly formidable. The 45,000 of the Alma, to make up which the garrison of Sebastopol was drained, have grown into 60,000 at Inkermann, without stripping the place of its necessary defenders. Nor are we by any means sure that this is all that we have to contend with. There is a passage in Lord Raglan's dispatch that seems to imply that the fourth corps of the Russians only had arrived, and that the third was immediately expected. If so, we must look for another attack from fresh troops unbroken by a previous defeat, and yet ignorant of the prowess of the Allies. We trust, and we believe, that this also will be repulsed, though at what cost it is sad to contemplate. We observe the names of the 46th and 97th Regiments as engaged on the 5th of November, which are, therefore, so much subtracted from the reinforcements still to be received, and we can hardly hope that the forces now on the way will place our army in that position of superiority, or even of equality, which it is our duty, if possible, to maintain. The question of the taking of Sebastopol has become of secondary importance. We are committed to a deadly struggle in a narrow compass with the vast resources of the whole Russian Empire, and we must either crush or be crushed by them.

We therefore urge upon the Government and the country, that it is imperatively necessary to reinforce our army on a scale and with a vigor far exceeding anything which as yet has been attempted or imagined. We must not lose, we must not imperil, the band of heroes who have shed such honor on our arms, and who look to us for that protection which they have so long and so nobly afforded us. Let Government make an appeal to the patriotism of the country, and we will answer for the result. This is no time for timid counsels or half-measures. England must garrison herself, her militia must garrison her fortified places, and her troops must go in a body to strengthen the army of Lord Raglan. We cannot quit the Crimea, if we would; we cannot maintain ourselves there very long without large reinforcements, and with those reinforcements we have the opportunity of at once humbling the pride and effectually breaking the power of Russia. Here are no Fabian tactics now; her stronghold is at our feet, her armies are in our front, and woe to us if we shrink from the encounter, or suffer ourselves to be overwhelmed by mere numbers, because we have not courage to put forth the strength that is needed to overwhelm them.

Englishmen at Constantinople.

From the London Chronicle.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 10, 1854.

I have already mentioned the arrival of the Protestant sisters (charitable nuns,) and hospital nurses by the *Vectis*. They arrived here on the 4th—I regret to say, after a very stormy passage. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge and Miss Nightingale, who is acting as their chief. This lady has already entered upon her arduous and charitable duties in the British hospitals at Scutari. These are altogether forty-one in number, and are composed of eight Protestant sisters (a few from the hospital of St. John,) eight grey nuns, and eight black nuns from Norwood, the rest being professional nurses. They have already got quarters at the hospitals at Scutari, and may be seen there discharging their truly charitable and harrassing duties, each wearing an apron and band, with "Scutari Hospital" embroidered upon it. The hospitals of Scutari presented yesterday as heart-rending a scene as could be imagined. Several English gentlemen were there, among whom I remarked Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, who was in attendance during the whole of the day, and was very active, praying with the men, and consoling them under their severe afflictions. Mr. Stafford, the member for Northampton, was likewise there, and was very busy during the day. A gentleman who has come out from England with the fund collected by the *Times*, intended to be distributed among the wounded, was likewise there during the greater part of the afternoon.

Position of Austria.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.

It is believed in quarters generally well-informed that before long Austria will be forced to declare unequivocally whether she really means or not to take an active part with the Allies in the operations now going on. To a note which has been received within the last few days from Vienna, which purports to explain the position of that power, and which declares her continued adherence to the principles of the notes of the 8th of April, an answer of a decidedly categorical kind will be returned by this Government. Indeed, matters have reached such a point as that a formal rupture with Austria is not considered as improbable or distant. In the meantime it is asserted that a resolution has been adopted by this Government, in concurrence with England, which will bring matters to a test—namely, to send two divisions of French troops into the Danubian Principalities independently of the two which were embarking at Toulon for the Crimea.

Russian Brutalities.

Extract of a Private Letter.

I cannot mention without horror the atrocious conduct of the Russian soldiers to such of our wounded as were passed by them in the repeated changes of ground during the engagement. Nearly every officer and soldier was bayoneted on the ground, and some even mutilated to a great extent. Captain Sir R. L. Newman, of the Grenadier Guards, who was wounded in the leg, received so many bayonet thrusts, and was otherwise so mutilated, that the body was scarcely recognizable. The Adjutant of the 95th Regiment was killed under circumstances of similar atrocity. The Lieutenant Colonel of the 47th Regiment was surrounded and taken prisoner, dragged from his horse, and bayoneted on the spot. Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st Regiment, was being conveyed wounded from the field by four of his men, when the Russians surrounding him, the men left him to his fate, when one Russian bayoneted him in the back, another clubbed his musket and struck him on the head with the intention of dashing his brains out, but by great good fortune the blow only rendered him insensible, in which state he was found, and it is hoped he will yet recover. Capt. Crosse, 88th, was wounded in the leg, and surrounded by six Russians, who came to dispatch him. Drawing his revolver, he shot three of them dead upon the spot, wounded a fourth, and the other two took to their heels. Great numbers of wounded soldiers were treated in the same manner.

A French Trap.

The French are very good soldiers, and very kind and good natured. They will do anything for the English. They fight to the last man for the English. The Russians came on us several times in the middle of the night, and we all had to turn out. But the French laid a plot for them, and they have never disturbed us since in the night. The French made it up with some of our riflemen and Highland regiments, and they moved from their camps about a mile nearer the Russians, and kindled a great many fires. So the Russians thought to have a fine grab when they saw the fires. They came up as usual. The French retreated a certain distance from the fires. Upon which the Russians came up, and saw nobody there. They then came on further from the fires: the French could see them quite plainly between them and the fires. The French now went to work, and fired into them, and shot a great many as they retreated. The rifles and Highland regiments then came up behind them, and gave them a great beating, and then the cannon fired upon them, and made a terrible slaughter among them. The Russians are great cowards, always striving to take a mean advantage.

Personal Observations and Experiences.

Suddenly the smoke cleared away, and we discovered the Russian infantry in great force within ten yards of us. I shall never forget the aspect of these fellows, dressed in their long gray coats and flat glazed caps, firing most deliberately at our poor gunners, and picking them down like so many crows. We at this time were under a very heavy fire of shot and shell. Major Townsend saw at once the critical position of his guns, and most wisely gave the order to retire, as we were quite unsupported; but too late—the enemy's skirmishers had come up to the guns. However, five out of the six escaped; and one of our men seeing the last, as was then supposed, certain to be taken, judiciously spiked it. The gun belonged to a division of our battery, to which was attached young Miller, one of our lieutenants; and poor Major Townsend, turning round his horse, seeing what was likely to occur, cried out, "You won't disgrace me." The words were hardly out of his mouth when a shell burst in among us, and one unfortunate fragment struck him in the head, and literally crushed it to pieces, of course killing him immediately. Miller drew his sword, and single-handed, galloped his horse towards the gun, riding down one and cutting down a second Russian. He alone turned aside a dozen of the enemy, and we recovered the gun. Was not this a most plucky thing to do? He returned with his gun without having received even a scratch. Our poor fellows were dreadfully knocked about. We had 22 killed and wounded. We now retired beyond the hill, and as I was walking my horse along, one of the officers of the horse artillery rode up to me and told me that the General was wounded. I, with him, immediately turned off, and found poor General Strangways lying on the ground, with his left leg shattered to atoms. He asked who I was, and when I told him, said, "Now, remember, I die the death of a soldier." He was bleeding profusely, and I put a tourniquet on his leg, and got four of our men to carry him on a stretcher to the rear. He died very shortly.

How it Feels to be Shot At.

When we got under fire of the enemy's large guns, we deployed into line and lay down, and remained one hour in this recumbent position, with shot, shell, grape, canister, and every infernal invention for the destruction of human life, flying over and into us, and all about us, fired from 32, 24 and 18 pounders. Just when we lay down an 18-pound shot struck and went through one of my front rank men, carrying away his pouch and ammunition; he was the third man on my right, and I thought that things were becoming serious. We lay still for half an hour before any of our artillery came up, and when they did open fire (as you may imagine,) nine and six-pounders could not do much against heavy guns, securely posted in a commanding position, and well worked. After lying down for about ten minutes I began to get a little accustomed to the whiz of the shot and the screech of the canister, &c., over my head, and, consoling myself with the idea that if there was one of them meant for me, I could not possibly avoid it, I took out my opera glass and watched the proceedings of the enemy. In a very short time I knew every gun that would bear on my position, and you may imagine my feelings when I saw those guns discharged. The intervals between the discharge and the arrival of the shot (which was sure to pitch somewhere near me,) were not, I confess, the happiest moments of my life. I can't describe the feeling exactly. It was not fear, and still it was something of the same nature, I suppose; at all events, it was very unpleasant. If you wish to have my autograph you had better keep this, as not a day and scarcely an hour, passes without some deadly missile passing close to us, and perhaps some day one of them may take a fancy to my head, and then you will not hear any more from "your own correspondent at the seat of war." Just this moment two shell burst close to where I am sitting, and one of the men has brought me a very ugly-looking fragment of one of them. I am writing this on my knee, under a stone wall, thrown up for the defence of the picket. My back is nearly broken, and I am perfectly bothered and confused by the incessant firing from our lines and the town, which is now going on for its sixth day. I think the Russian fire is slackening, but this may be fancy. I shall now go for a change, to see if there are any Russians moving about in our neighborhood.

Letter from a Sergeant in the Connaught Rangers.

Every sergeant of the grenadier company was either killed or wounded. There has been a good many old hands that you knew either killed or wounded; our regiment had only six companies engaged, the other two being on outlying picket. Col. Jeffreys commanded (Col. Shirley being on duty in command of the trenches;) the former had his horse shot under him, and had to command the regiment on foot. Major Maxwell likewise had his horse shot under him. One of Graham's sons (Richard) was wounded in the neck as he was sounding the halt, as he was the colonel's bugler. He came running to me, and told me to do something for him. He was very weak, having had to run about three or four hundred yards, bleeding the whole time. I bandaged up his neck, when I perceived that the ball had passed through the lower part of his jaw; but he is now, thank God, in a recovering way, walking about. There has a great number died of their wounds, and the remainder of the wounded are in the General Hospital and sent to Balaklava. As I mentioned to you before, it is dreadful to walk over a battle-field. I was covered with blood, like a butcher. I thought at one time that I could not bear to look at a broken limb; but, thank God, I can bear to bind up both broken and wounded limbs. Our band escaped that day without a scratch, which we all return God thanks for. If the people at home think that Sebastopol is taken, they are laboring under a great mistake, for we are still hammering away at it night and day. I hope my mother bears up with the loss of poor Johnny; he is greatly regretted by the troop he belonged to. We have had a sergeant-major nominated this morning; his name is Cooney; he is only a few months color-sergeant, and quite a young soldier.

The Russian Troops and their Habits.

It is said that the Russian soldiers had been liberally supplied with liquor previous to the commencement of the attack of the 5th. Their continued and loud shouting, and the impetuosity of their attack, render it probable that they were under the influence of some artificial stimulus of the sort. In the canteens, also, of many of the killed on the field was found a mixture of raki and water. The men who have fallen into our hands, though generally of short stature, are of sturdy frames, with broad chests and well-developed muscular legs. Their clothing is well made and warm; and though coarse in texture, an amply sufficient protection against the weather. The voluminous folds of their great coats, the sleeves of which are doubled back nearly as far as the elbows, while the skirts descend to the ankles—throw the "shimping" ordnance great coats issued to our troops completely in the shade as regards comfort and warmth. To prevent the length of the coat inconveniencing the wearer when walking, the skirt all around is made by a very simple contrivance to loop up above the knees. So, also, the coat can be worn loose like a cloak, or drawn in at the waist. The men carry with them mittens of thick black cloth, the four fingers being together in one, the thumb in another division of the glove.

The Russian Troops—Camp Life.

Yesterday we had the hardest fighting we have had since the Alma. After six or eight hours' hard fighting, we managed to lick them. They were all as drunk as fiddlers, and fought like madmen. The slaughter among them was fearful. We lost two of our best Generals and many officers. About 500 prisoners were taken—all almost too drunk to stand upright—and two or three guns. Life in camp is desperately uncomfortable, I can tell you—especially in cold weather; and we have had nothing else since I have been here. We all wish we were in Sebastopol, though what the deuce we are to do when we get there no one knows. I don't see how we can Winter there, as in that case we should be obliged to leave these hills to the Russians, who would soon turn the tables upon us. The climate would kill half our men and have but little effect upon the enemy—that is to say, if we Winter under canvas, and that we must do to hold the hills.

Burial of British Officers.

Shortly before the hour of sunset this afternoon, (10th,) when the sun, which had been bright all the morning, had retired behind a thick canopy of gray, threatening clouds—just as a cold cheerless breeze was springing up, and came, as if complainingly, through the long lines of tents—and when a veil of mist and smoke, every minute becoming more obscure, was drawn over the scene below—there advanced slowly and silently up the side of the hill a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, with a solitary gun-carriage. On the gun-carriage rested a rough plank coffin, enclosing the mortal part of a good old soldier, General Fox Strangways. There was neither knell nor band, no funeral pall, no decoration, no attempt to cloak over the rough work of death. The dull distant boom of cannon, as gun replied to gun in the contending batteries, was the only music which accompanied the warrior to his last resting place. The troops of a whole division under arms gazed at the sad procession as it slowly passed their front in solemn silence. They too had lost their leader. On the crest of this Russian hill, in the centre of this low-walled detached plot of earth, lies the corpse of another British soldier well known to fame, Sir George Cathcart. Yet a little while, and by his side will be placed his brother in arms of yesterday; and then, amid prayers and tears, both will be consigned to the common earth. The retiring groups, among whom are some of England's bravest and noblest sons, as they passed away with bowed heads and stricken hearts, hope and believe that while the ashes of these warriors rest here, their glory will live in many a heart far away; and while they think sadly on those whom death has struck down, they know that there still remain others who will endeavor to achieve the glorious task entrusted to them by their country.

A French General Killed.

General de Lourmel, whose loss the French army deeply deplores, was one of the youngest and most promising general officers in the service. His military life was almost entirely passed in Africa, whither he went on leaving the Ecole Militaire, and where he gained every step from the rank of sub-lieutenant to that of colonel at the point of his sword. After distinguishing himself at the taking of Zaatcha, he returned to France as colonel of the 52d Regiment, and was made aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He was not originally destined for the army of the East. He was married and had a good fortune, and might fairly have reposed upon his laurels until called upon to take his turn of active service. But his ardent temperament induced him personally to solicit from the Emperor the command of a brigade in the Crimea, and the perilous favor was granted.

How a Man Feels in a Fight—Letter from a Dragoon Cornet.

You have, I presume, devoured all the accounts which have been sent home as to our glorious charge. Oh, such a charge! Never think of the gallop and trot which you have often witnessed in the Phœnix Park when you desire to form a notion of a genuine blood-hot, all-mad charge, such as that I have come out of—with a few lance-prods, minus some gold lace, a helmet chain, and brown Bill's (the charger's) right ear. From the moment we dashed at the enemy, whose position and so forth you doubtless know as much about as I can tell you, I knew nothing, but that I was impelled by some irresistible force onward, and by some invisible and imperceptible influence to crush every obstacle which stumbled before my good sword and brave old charger. I never in my life experienced such a sublime sensation as in the moment of the charge. Some fellows talk of its being "demoniac." I know this, that it was such as made me a match for any two ordinary men, and gave me such an amount of glorious indifference as to life, as I thought it impossible to be master of. It would do your Celtic heart good to hear the most magnificent cheer with which we dashed into what P— W— calls "the gully scrimmage." Forward—dash—bang—clank, and there we were in the midst of such smoke, cheer, and clatter, as never before stunned a mortal's ear. It was glorious! Down, one by one, aye, two by two, fell the thick-skulled and over numerous Cossacks, and other lads of the tribe of old Nick. Down, too, alas, fell many a hero with a warm Celtic heart, and more than one fell screaming loud for victory. I could not pause. It was all push, wheel, pierce, strike, and down, down, down they went. Twice I was unhorsed, and more than once I had to grip my sword tighter, the blood of foes streaming down over the hilt, and running up my very sleeve.

I cannot depict my feelings when we returned. I sat down completely exhausted and unable to eat, though deadly hungry. All my uniform, my hands, my very face were bespattered with blood. It was that of the enemy! Grand idea! But my feelings,—they were full of that exultation which it is impossible to describe. At least twelve Russians were sent wholly out of the "way of the war" by my good steel alone, and at least as many more put on the passage to that peaceful exit by the same excellent weapon. So also can others say. What a thing to reflect on! I have almost grown a soldier philosopher, and most probably will one of these days, if the bullets which are flying about so abundantly give me time to brush up.

Reality versus Fiction.

Fictionists are shabby judges of true bravery. No novel ever had a sham hero who comes up to the realities I have witnessed. One of my troop, for instance, had his horse shot under him in the mêlée. "Bloody wars," he roared, "this won't do," and right at a Russian he ran, pulled him from his horse by the sword hand in the most extraordinary manner, then deliberately cutting off his head as he came down, vaulted into the saddle, and turning the Russian charger against its late friends, fought his way. This took less time to do than I to tell it. I saw another of our fellows unhorsed, and wounded, creep under a Russian charger, and ran the sword up his belly. The animal plunged and fell on his slayer, crushing him to pieces.

Mdlle. Cruvelli Again in Paris.

When Mdlle. Cruvelli reappeared at the Opera for the first time since her mysterious flight, she was received with icy coldness. As she descended the staircase and advanced to the footlights, in the second act of the "Huguenots," a movement of curiosity was perceptible in the audience, but the usual greeting appeared to be studiously withheld. When, however, the Queen of Navarre addressed her in this line of the piece:

"Tell me the result of your adventurous journey," the extraordinary approach of the question put the whole house into fits of laughter, in which the giddy syren herself joined. After this sympathetic hilarity it was impossible for the public to be ill-natured, and accordingly they applauded in all proper places throughout the rest of the Opera, and awarded the customary ovation of a "call" at the end.

Death of M. Sobrier.

M. Sobrier, one of the most eccentric of the celebrities of 1848, and who, at the head of his famous republican club of the Rue Rivoli, exercised for a time a considerable amount of pressure upon the provisional government, died two or three days since in a madhouse. He was, it may be remembered, sentenced to transportation by the High Court of Bourges for his part in the affair of May 15, and was lately pardoned by the Emperor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Election of Chaplain—The Mosquito Question.

Special Correspondence of the N.Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

We had an election for Chaplain of the Senate to-day; and the occasion and its attendant circumstances were certainly well calculated to make sympathizers with Senator PETTIT's opposition to the system of employing Chaplains to Congress. The opening prayer this morning of the Reverend candidate for reelection was a forcible illustration of the necessity of disposing of the election as early as possible—for Mr. SLICER made the awkward confession, in his address to the Throne of Grace, that the Senate committed "many overt acts against the Government." It is charitable to suppose that he did not intend to charge the Senators with treason, but that his mind was a little confused by anxiety relative to the election pending, and perhaps a little wearied, and therefore overwhelmed, in consequence of the extraordinary efforts he had made in electioneering for the place.

Mr. SEWARD had offered a concurrent resolution for the election of two Chaplains to Congress of different denominations—that being the underlying form of such resolutions, in all cases. Mr. SLICER seems to have been impressed with the idea that his professional merits would not secure him a continuance of the position he has filled, as Chaplain to the Senate. So Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, gets up and expresses the belief that the words "of different denominations" were inserted by Mr. SEWARD, for the purpose of striking a blow at his friend Mr. SLICER, and of striking that blow because of his views on the question of Slavery—he being a pro-Slavery man, and the Chaplain of the House being an officiate of the Methodist Church North. Mr. SEWARD needed no defense against the aspersion, other than a reference to the uniform custom of the body in adopting a resolution of precisely the form of the one he had moved. But it was easy for Mr. DODGE, in rejoinder, to launch out in one of his boisterous philippics against the Senator from New-York, and his horrible Anti-Slavery treasons, and so secure for his persecuted friend SLICER the sympathy and the votes of the chivalry, whether they liked him and his prayers or not. This was a cunningly devised scheme, although it certainly would have been more creditable to a Tombs lawyer than to a minister of religion. By it—as Mr. SLICER foresaw—the Pro-Slavery men, many of them, necessarily were driven to his support on sectional grounds; while his services on the stump in the last Presidential campaign were worth to him quite enough of Democratic votes, in addition, to insure his election. The Democrats of some hopelessly Whig District in New-York ought to import Mr. SLICER;—his partisanship would be invaluable to them. But is it not a little remarkable that the chivalry men, who were so much distressed a year ago at the "prostitution of the ministry," when three thousand clergymen protested against the consummation of the Nebraska iniquity,—is it not a little remarkable that these same men are found to-day supporting for their Chaplain one who has notoriously soiled his ecclesiastical robes by contact with the chicanery of political strife, and who had gone around from man to man, praying for votes that he might pray for the Senate.

The Judiciary Reform bill was to-day made the special order in the Senate for the first Tuesday in January. This measure is one of great importance, and will doubtless be pressed earnestly by Judge BUTLER, who has it in charge. It is pretty generally admitted, I believe, that the bill, as now pending in the Senate, is far from perfect; and, as its purpose is to make very radical changes in the present arrangement of the Judicial system of the United States, gentlemen of the legal profession, practicing in Federal Courts, will do well to familiarize themselves with its provisions, and make such suggestions of modification as seem to them worthy of consideration by the Senate.

Col. H. L. KINNEY, the celebrated founder of the Texan Rangers, is still in town. The Central American enterprise in which he is engaged, is worthy of more extended notice than my reference to it a day or two since. It is already known to many readers that SHEPHERD, HALEY & Co., of the United States, some years ago purchased extensive grants of land in the Mosquito country, of the Mosquito King. This Company propose to establish a new Central American Republic upon the territory thus acquired. At a recent meeting Col. WM. COST JOHNSON, of Maryland, was elected President, and propositions were made to Col. KINNEY to go out and found the projected colony. The latter gentleman has been here now a week or more, has had interviews with the President and other members of the Government, and has satisfied them entirely that the enterprise is not a filibustering one in any sense, and contemplates neither a violation or evasion of our neutrality laws. Under these circumstances, of course, the Government will throw no obstacles in their way.

The territory covered by the Company's grants, comprising over 25,000,000 acres of land, lies just north of the latitude of Greytown, and extends from the Caribbean sea to the mountain ridge which divides the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. The country is stated to be elevated, the climate delightful and healthy, except upon the margins of the rivers, and the soil productive in the highest degree—producing not only all the tropical fruits, but sugar cane, and wheat and corn of the finest description. Gold has been found in small quantities, leading to the belief that judicious prospecting will discover valuable deposits of the precious ore.

The policy of the Company, as I understand it, is to give liberal grants of land to the right sort of men who join in planting the colony. There seems to be no doubt that the enterprise will be carried out. Col. KINNEY, and about a hundred colonists, are expected to leave New-York by the 12th of January for San Juan, to make a commencement. Other parties are expected to join them, almost immediately, from Pennsylvania, Texas and New-Orleans. The property holders at Greytown, it is stated, desire the success of the enterprise, and are anxious to bring their municipality within its influence, as soon as the new Government shall be established.

If this enterprise is carried forward in a spirit of justice, and with the promised energy, its political results will necessarily be very important. Central America is destined to occupy an influential position in the family of nations, if her advantages of location, climate and soil are availed of by a race of "Northmen," who shall supplant the tainted, mongrel and decaying race which now curses it so fearfully. The success of Col. KINNEY and his friends will settle our Mosquito question with Great Britain most effectually. That power is estopped from murmuring when she sees her long coveted power in Central America receding at the advance of the white man; for these colonists hold their lands by undoubted, undisputed grants from the Mosquito King of Britain's own making. That the influence of the new Republic will speedily spread itself all over Nicaragua, and absorb the whole of that State with its inefficient Government, there can be little doubt; humanity will be the gainer by the event, and the commercial world will reap great benefit from the settlement of an enterprising, energetic people, and the establishment of a strong Government at a point where prosperity and security in interoceanic communication is of primary importance. In closing these suggestions, let me caution adventurous spirits who may be disposed to shoulder axe and rifle and start for San Juan forthwith—not to take the statements of facts I have given, relative to the advantages of soil and climate, upon my authority alone. On that point I repeat the statements of others; of course those who want more light on the subject will seek it of those who are competent to speak more "by the card."

The speech of Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE to-day in favor of the repeal of the duty on foreign coal, was listened to with interest. Its valuable presentation of facts and figures certainly furnishes strong arguments in favor of his proposition.

By some accident the appearance of Hon. Mr. TELLER in the House of Representatives, as the successor of Hon. GILBERT DEAN, in Dutchess County, has not been mentioned in your report of proceedings. I refer to the fact only to say that he has been on hand since the first day of the session. Hon. CALEB LYON arrived to-night. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

A Lecture—By Thomas Francis Meagher.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., delivered a Lecture at the Tabernacle last evening, on the "Life and Times of DANIEL O'CONNELL." The house was crowded.

Mr. MEAGHER commenced his lecture with a rapid sketch of the social and political condition of Ireland, supervening upon the act incorporating the two Parliaments, the English and Irish, in 1800. A fatal injury had been done, he said, to her commercial spirit, her social vivacity, her political consequence, and that pride which is the soul, the salvation, the providence of nations. Absenteeism, for three centuries an exhausting curse, had enormously increased. The heart of the people was all but gone—the head of ROBERT EMMET had been given to the worms. The peace of the country was committed to a yeomanry whose implacable passions incessantly disturbed it, while the magistracy was monopolized by men who invested the forms of law with the terrors of warfare, and taught the public to regard the prisoner's stand as the inevitable threshold to the gibbet. Bigotry was everywhere active and relentless. A formidable faction was everywhere—in the Jury-box, the Church, the Army, the Senate, the University, the Municipal Governments—was everywhere supreme. The operation of the penal code against the Roman Catholics, was not only evident in their exclusion from the honors, emoluments and immunities of the State, but in the gait and bearing of the Roman Catholics themselves. JOHN KEOGH, the leader of the Roman Catholics, in the days of the Whig Club and United Irishmen, had described this gait and bearing in the strongest terms of reproach. It had come to the worst; and, having come to the worst, the stoutest spirit might have stood dismayed, beholding, on the one hand, a ferocious domination, with all the auxiliaries of the Government to sustain it; and, on the other, an inert mass, counted by two million heads, which, one might think, no magic could resuscitate. To face that ferocious domination, shake it on its throne, then dash it to the pavement, a giant should be born! To speak to that dead mass—wake it from the slumber in which it stiffened, like the legions in the cavern—feed its brain with burning thoughts—impel it to what was arduous, courageous, noble—to do this a giant should be born! Who comes forth to do it? Who is he that appeareth on the hills, rejoicing in his youth and strength, and with the voice of the torrent, and an arm that seems to sway the clouds as he casts it aloft, and an eye that has lightnings in it for the evil-doer, calleth upon his people, sleeping in the plains below, and the secret places of the hills, to arise, for the night is past, and the day hath come again?

Here followed a description of the Court of King's Bench, in the city of Dublin, on the occasion of the trial of one JOHN MAGEE, editor and proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, for an infamous libel on the Duke of RICHMOND, late Viceroy of Ireland. The judicial seat, with its canopy of crimson cloth; the inner bar, with its motley mob in black stuff gowns and gray wigs; the King's counsel, with the chief law officers of the crown—SAURIN, the Attorney-General, and BUSHE, Solicitor-General; the jurors' gallery, and the gallery opposite, reserved for the sheriff's friends, among whom the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. ROBERT PEEL, and the Lord Mayor, with his cocked hat and gold chain, were conspicuous features; the great hall, with its dense throng; and the crowded squares and quays outside, from the foot-path to the low granite parapet which overhangs the river; and the great colossal central figure of the scene, DANIEL O'CONNELL, the leading counsel for the defence, towering and thundering over all, and hurling the "bolt sheathed in lightning" upon the enemies of his client and his country—the entire of this picture was effectively and splendidly rendered. Passages from O'CONNELL's celebrated speech on this occasion were given with effect, and elicited enthusiastic applause.

The following especially called forth applause: "I bestow on the Attorney General," said Mr. O'CONNELL, "and on his speech for the prosecution, my pure and unmixed compassion. It was a discourse in which you could not discover either order or method, or eloquence; it contained very little logic, and no poetry at all; violent and virulent, it was a confused and disjointed tissue of bigotry, amalgamated with congenial vulgarity. He accused my client of using Billingsgate, and he accused him of it in language suited exclusively for that [illegible]." And again: "I cannot repress my astonishment," Mr. O'CONNELL continued, "how the Attorney General could have preserved this dialect in its native purity; he has been now for nearly thirty years in the highest class of polished society; he has for some years mixed amongst the highest orders of the State; he has had the honor to belong for thirty years to the first profession in the world—he belonged to the Irish bar. To that bar at which he has seen and heard a BURKE and a DUQUESNE; at which he must have listened to a BURSTON, a PONSONBY, and a CURRAN; to a bar which still contains a PLUNKETT, a BALL, and, despite of politics, I will add a BUSHE. With this galaxy of glory flinging their light around him, how could he alone have remained in darkness? How has it happened that the twilight murkiness of his soul has not been illumined by a single ray shot from their commingled lustre? Devoid of taste, devoid of genius, how can he have had memory enough to preserve his original vulgarity?"

Never in public life had a man been so savagely assailed—yet never did a man so fiercely retaliate. "When a fellow deserves it, I have," he used to say, "a tolerable good tongue for describing him." In saying this, O'CONNELL did not exaggerate his power of abuse. It was plenteous, profuse, unscrupulous, fearless, boundless, overwhelming. Listen to him for a moment. He calls a fellow of the name of SPARKES, who had rendered himself very officious in getting up petitions against the Catholic claims—he calls him "a bald calf." A while ago, we heard him allude to the Secretary for Ireland, Mr. ROBERT PEEL, as "a raw youth—an orange peel—squeezed out of the factories of England, and sent over to govern Ireland, before he had got rid of the foppery of thin shoes and kid gloves."

Mr. PEEL, when in Ireland, always dressed—no doubt, the more thoroughly to assimilate himself with the country—in the superlative of fashion. By-and-bye, Mr. O'CONNELL takes some old hypocrites to task in open Court, overhauls them thoroughly, and having put them through the torture of cross-examination, dismisses them with the contumelious rebuke, that "they had worked themselves into reputation with ancient maidens and decayed matrons, having been all their lives discounting religion into plunder"—a remark which somewhat amusingly applies to not a few "old hypocrites" of the present day. Improving as he proceeds, D'ISRAELI, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer is pronounced to be "a lineal descendant of the impenitent thief on the cross." Lord KENYON, we are told, is "a religionist of the Jumper denomination, who, bounding into the clouds, imagines he can lay hold of a limb of the Deity."

The Duke of WELLINGTON is hailed after as "a stunted old corporal," whilst Lord BROUGHAM is thrown aside as "the broken old stump of a broom." Lord CLARE is "a ROBESPIERRE in petticoats." LANE FOX, the member for Beverley, who moved some ridiculous motion or other against the Repeal agitation, is laughed at as "the stupidest fox that ever broke cover." Lord CASTLEREAGH, we are solemnly assured, would, "for a salary on earth, however small, barter a seat in heaven, if the scoundrel had any interest whatever in that region." And to end the joke for the present, Judge JOY, crouching under the Castle influence, is likened to "a goose trying to get under a gateway." He was often coarse—seldom, if ever, malignant—though, not, repeatedly severe. With much of the eloquence, he had not a little of the audacious impetuosity of MIRABEAU, who, speaking even of his friends, used to say—"When right, I argue; when wrong, I crush them." Few who have read them, forget his letters in reply to RICHARD SHIEL, in 1823. SHIEL, his earliest confederate, his assiduous cooperator, and, to the last, his staunchest friend, as he assuredly was, his most splendid eulogist—SHIEL had likened O'CONNELL—having had some quarrel with him upon some question not worth introducing here—SHIEL, in his unmistakable style, had likened O'CONNELL to "a balloon, inflated with a very inflammable patriotism, and embellished with every diversity of hue, adapting its course, in its aerial voyage, to every variation of popular impulse." O'CONNELL replies, and lovingly imitating SHIEL's style, asked, beseechingly, "how it was possible he had provoked the noble wrath and tragic ire of this Iambic rhapsodist?"

At time of this memorable trial of JOHN MAGEE, DANIEL O'CONNELL was in the thirty-seventh year of his age. BONAPARTE and WELLINGTON had come into the world the same year that this son of the "green sod" had opened his eyes on the rocks and waters of Valentia Bay. He was born beside the waves, in the shadow of the mountains; and the voice of the waves rising and falling among the rocks; and the scream of the sea-bird on the white wing speeding before the storm; and the tremendous melody of the wind through the heath, were the sounds that lulled him in his infancy to sleep, and filled his mind with those grand images of freedom, which, even to his going down, were to accompany him through life. From manhood to old age—in every scene in which he shone before the gazers the great feature of the action—from the sunrise to the sunset, his thoughts were [illegible] of his childhood. Now he would speak to the people of "the mountains down whose rugged sides gushed the [illegible]," and then of "the wave from Labrador beating against his native coast—the wave which, a moment before, would have crushed whole fleets, but now broke into feathery foam, which the child might run after and catch as it floated on the top of the cliffs"—and then he would speak to them, as he of all men often did, of "the green valleys, and the fertile plains, which filled his mind, gladdened his fancy, and made his thoughts more sweet than the poets' dreams;" and then of "the spirit of liberty coming to them on the wings of the storm"—and then again of "those evening clouds which darkened the hills, and made them look grand, like Ireland in her sorrow." Thus nature became to the future leader of the Irish race, a mighty source of hope, and sympathies, and thoughts; and thus, by an imperceptible tuition, she taught him how to translate those thoughts and sympathies, and hopes, into various forms of beauty, majesty, and terror, so that they might dwell upon the earth, and among men, even to the sea giving up its dead, and the falling of the stars. But history, also, had become an active assistant in the work. Men had everywhere started up, to test their faculties in higher conditions of life than those to which they had been heretofore consigned, and, in the light of freedom, to be filled with a vivifying and ennobling sense of their adaptation to an end far higher than that which their fraudulent law-givers, estimating human nature by the lowest standard, had pointed out as the measure of their strength, their happiness, and ambition. The raw levies raised by Congress had trodden under foot the matured and massive brigades of old King GEORGE; and with the ensign of the Red Cross, the bayonet of the hireling Hessian, and the scalping-knife of the subsidized savage, had been buried; and over their [illegible] the great-grandchildren of DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER [illegible] peace, as they yet do smoke it, in imperturbable repose. France, too, had laid violent hands on the sacred throne, sprinkled with the golden lilies—had flung open to the searching light the hideous secrets of that Cave-den, overlooking the Faubourg de St. Antoine, which had heretofore been impenetrable; had cast down the head of a king as the gauge of battle to the crowned CAVALIERS of Europe, and spread the tri-color to the breeze, and having borne it through many torrents of blood, and through the wildest tumult, and over many ruins, and after it had been clutched and smeared by many a frenzied hand, had lifted it high above the loftiest thrones, the type and signal of a second redemption, and the ascension of the Rights of Man to that eminence and recognition, which a family, called Kings, and Queens, and Knaves had, ever since the first coronation of Kingcraft, consecrated to themselves. These things had come to pass, and upon such a mind as that of O'CONNELL, prepared as it had been by nature in her loftiest moods and forms, they must have had an irresistible effect—impelling him to be not only the champion of his own people, but to give the word of encouragement to every nation in conflict with oppression.

Mr. MEAGHER went on to consider the sentiments of O'CONNELL in regard to revolutions. From many of the scenes of the French Revolution, O'CONNELL's mind recoiled. In this feeling of aversion he was not alone. The enormities which were perpetrated during that period were the intemperance, not the vitality,—the frenzy, not the inspiration of the revolution. O'CONNELL condemned them, and invoked the reprobation of his people against them—yet he was no enemy to revolution. He was indicted for seditious language by the Attorney-General, PLUNKETT, for his enthusiastic references to BOLIVAR and the South American revolutions. More than once he has drunk this toast at public dinners; "Success to the South American patriots, and speedy extinction to the Inquisition."

In the case of his own country, however, O'CONNELL did discourage the revolutionary spirit. His denunciation of the men of '98 and 1803 could never be excused, and by many (and the lecturer himself among the number,) might never be forgiven, until the voice of a liberated people shall raise a prolonged chorus of gratitude to their memory. Mr. MEAGHER believed that DANIEL O'CONNELL, in thus repressing in Ireland the revolutionary spirit, strove not for the assertion of a principle, but with the persevering desire to carry out a policy by him sagaciously devised and determined on; and that he made use of the weapons which, in his judgment, he thought best fitted for the people. On this subject, however, Mr. MEAGHER reserved himself for the present. He entered no lecture-room to provoke a controversial spirit. Enough for him to say—to preserve his own integrity, and, at the same time, avoid chafing any honest partiality—enough for him to say, that he conscientiously wished DANIEL O'CONNELL had thought differently; wished he had had a deeper trust in the military instincts, traditions and capacities of the people; wished he had had a loftier conception of what the attitude, the attainments, the glory of the country should have been; wished to God he had had less tame convictions concerning the utility of bloodshed and the morality of war.

In conclusion, Mr. MEAGHER described the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, the immense difficulties with which O'CONNELL contended; the incessant efforts of wit, logic and invective it exacted from him, and the combinations and parades of the popular strength which he called forth. In the light of that one victory (added Mr. MEAGHER) may the old Irish warrior eternally repose; and peace be to him.

THE OCEAN BANK CASE.

The Recent Fraud upon the Bank—Examination before the City Judge.

The investigation of the fraud upon the Ocean Bank, of this City, was commenced yesterday, before Judge BEEBE. The amount involved, it will be remembered, is $19,060. The following testimony was taken:

David E. Martin, No. 163 Fourth-street, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am President of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York, for the last four years.

Q.—Was Wm. D. McGucken employed in that Bank, and in what capacity? A.—He has been Paying Teller for the last four years.

Q.—In that capacity what funds belonging to the Bank came into his possession? A.—All the circulating notes, all the coin, and the daily exchanges.

Q.—Did all that was generally termed the cash items of the Bank come into his possession. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he, of his own accord, at any time, and if so, when, leave his situation as such Teller? A.—He left of his own accord, on the evening of Oct. 14, 1854.

Q.—When did you see him next? A.—On the evening of the 17th October.

Q.—State in narrative order what occurred after Mr. McGucken left the Bank on the evening of the 14th October, up to the time you saw him.

Witness—When I left him on Saturday at the Bank about 2 P. M., I asked him if he had been instructed to put up $20,000 of our circulation by the Cashier, to send to Albany for redemption. His reply was that he had, and that he was to meet the Cashier on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, to give him the bills. Knowing that fact, I went to the Bank at 8½ o'clock on Monday morning, and waited till about 10, or five minutes past 10, when Mr. Freeman Loomis came in the Bank, and into the Directors' room, and said that he had some very painful news to communicate. I asked him what it was. His reply was, holding out the keys of Mr. McGucken's trunk, in which he kept his circulation and money items, saying that Mr. McGucken could not come to the Bank, as his cash was short $75,000 or $80,000. I asked Mr. Loomis how he knew that. His reply was that McGucken told him to say that his bills were short of his balance on Saturday, some $40,000. I took the keys that he gave me and handed them to the Cashier, and told him to put Mr. Platt, our second Teller, at Mr. McGucken's desk, as he probably would not be there that day; Mr. Loomis being very much excited—crying—I took him up stairs to the private office, where he revealed as far as he said he was able, an account of the defalcation; he there stated that McGucken had been constantly in the habit, for a year or more past, of certifying his (Mr. Loomis') checks on the Ocean Bank, and also S. & J. S. Dunning's to a large amount in the aggregate, in Mr. Dunning's office in the mornings before Bank hours, when they had no funds in the Bank to meet them; and that they had gone on from time to time, until the amount he had used himself (Loomis,) was about $50,000, and for the Dunnings, about $30,000; the conversation continued some time, but this was the purport of it; I have it written down but have not got it by me; with this he left, and I saw him two or three times that day; I requested of him to find McGucken if he could; he promised to do so; the business of the day was transacted as usual, the Second Teller performing the duties of the First Teller; immediately after business, we went into an examination of the cash account of the First Teller; when Mr. McGucken left on Saturday night, his balance of cash in his own handwriting called for $50,918, in bank bills of the Ocean and other Banks, and we found on hand but $8,723, showing a deficiency of $40,005 in bank bills; we found his specie short $19,716 98, and we paid that day fraudulent checks certified by Mr. McGucken, $37,100; this is as far as we discovered on that evening; afterwards we found, upon seeing Mr. McGucken, that he had charged original and duplicate checks to the amount of $5,500 to the house of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, and overcharged to the Goshen Bank, by falsification of figures, $1,000, to Welder & Painter, check and note, both of the same amount, $669 20 each; Wm. E. Slayter & Co., check and note, both $222 50—making the total $7,674 70, and making the total deficiency $104,490 66.

By Mr. Whiting—Q.—After making up the accounts did you see Mr. McGucken? A.—I saw him on the 17th at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

Q.—What occurred? A.—We walked up as far as Greenwich-street together; I asked him if he would go in the bank and tell us in what manner this money had been taken; he acceded and was very feeble, saying that he had neither eaten nor slept since Saturday, and said if I would then excuse him that he would positively come down in the morning, which he did, and after remaining in the bank an hour or more, finding that we could do nothing till after business hours were over, he said that he would then return and did so all he could, and give us all the information he was possessed of as to our loss; he came at the hour appointed, about 4 P. M. and remained till about 11, but was in a situation to give us no information or assistance, except to state that a large part of this money had been had by Mr. Loomis and the Messrs. Dunnings, and promised to bring me the next morning the full detailed statement of the exact amount that each had had.

The case, at this stage of the proceedings was adjourned from a deficiency of light. Mr. Martin asked whether on requisition the Comptroller would not sup- [illegible] further, that three days' notification will be requisite to insure payment."

The case will be resumed on Saturday.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a special meeting on Wednesday evening. The President, E. C. BENEDICT, presided.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, asking for more specific instructions in relation to his duties in the classification and gradation of teachers of the several Ward Schools. In connection with this, a resolution was adopted, viz.: That the Board, by the term "full certificate," as used in the by-laws, intend to convey the idea of an unqualified certificate, entitling the possessor thereof to hold the position of Principal of a Grammar School.

A resolution was adopted appointing F. BRISTOW Teacher of Music for the Female Normal School, at a salary of $250 per annum.

A resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, to report as to the expediency of setting apart a sum from the school moneys of each year, sufficient to pay the salaries of all the teachers and janitors employed in the Schools under jurisdiction of the Board.

The Finance Committee submitted the estimate ($96,000) required for the payments of the Board on the 16th of December, 1854. The report was adopted.

The Executive Committee on Evening Schools submitted a report recommending an appropriation of $15,000 for support of said schools, and the report was adopted.

On recommendation of the Committee on School Furniture, $6,000 were appropriated for furnishing new School-house No. 43.

The Committee on the Course of Studies reported in favor of organizing a high school and a grammar school for boys, and a primary school for both sexes in the new School-house in Twenty-eighth-street. The recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of increasing the salary, from the 1st of January next, of R. S. HART, Assistant Clerk of the Board, from $1,000 to $1,250 per annum, and the report, after some debate, was adopted.

On recommendation of the same Committee $636 22 were appropriated for extra work, stoves, &c., in the alteration and fitting up of School-house corner of Grove and Houston-streets.

A large amount of other business, but none of general importance, was transacted.

Anniversary of the City Tract Society.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society (and thirty-second of the female branch) was celebrated on Wednesday night in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place. The attendance was influential and numerous. At 7½ o'clock the Chair was taken by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, and the proceedings opened by music and prayer.

The Treasurer's Report was read by Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, and the Reports of the Female Branch and the General Body by Rev. R. S. COOK and Rev. I. ORCHARD, respectively. We subjoin an abstract of the latter:

The Report gives a history of the Tract enterprise, from the formation of the "Religious Tract Society," in London in 1799, to the foundation of the American Tract Society in this City, in May, 1825. The New-York City Tract Society was instituted as an auxiliary to the American Tract Society, Feb. 19, 1827, and a previously formed "Young Men's Auxiliary Society" was merged in it. At first its attention was directed to the promiscuous distribution of Tracts in the outskirts of the City, the prisons, hospitals, ships and markets; but in 1829, a Committee was appointed to carry into effect a purpose then formed, of supplying families with a Tract monthly, by means of visitors—each one having a particular district. Under this arrangement each member of the Committee was the agent for a particular ward; but as the Society increased in efficiency, it was found that the duties of agents required the whole time of a person to be devoted to the work in each ward. To meet this exigency, one member of the Committee employed a Missionary for his ward, at his own individual expense; another followed his example; then others did the same; and thus encouraged, the Society resolved, in November, 1834, to make efforts to sustain a Missionary to each ward; and early in the following year twelve Missionaries were employed in their respective fields of labor, each having under his direction a band of Visitors.

The results of twenty years are as follows: 19,226,446 Tracts distributed; 25,539 Bibles, and 30,159 Testaments supplied; 89,795 volumes lent; 48,487 children gathered into Sabbath, and 7,837 into Public Schools, and 3,901 persons into Bible Classes; 35,269 persons induced to attend Church; 23,790 Temperance pledges obtained; 31,698 District prayer meetings held; 696 backsliders reclaimed; 5,082 persons hopefully converted, and 3,375 converts united with Evangelical Churches.

Twenty-eight Missionaries are now engaged; nineteen Ward Missionaries and three assistants, one Missionary and an assistant for German residents, one for seamen, two for immigrants, and one for Jews. This is the first year that the Society has sustained a Missionary for the Jews.

The organization of various Charitable Institutions in the City,—such as that for the Relief of the Poor, and the Juvenile Asylum,—is traced in a measure to faithful attention to the work in which this Society is engaged.

Addresses, with music in the intervals, were delivered by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, Rev. J. M. REID, and Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., and the business closed with the doxology and benediction.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday evening, and received reports to the effect that up to December 13, 296,994 more alien emigrants will land in New-York this year than did last year. The total number of inmates now in the institutions under charge of the Board is 3,049, an excess of three hundred over the same period of last year.

The total receipts of the Board up to Dec. 13 have been	$654,303 12
And the disbursements	573,917 17
Leaving a balance in bank of	$81,385 95

A communication was received from Dr. HENRY G. COX, the Resident Physician of the Board, stating that during the month of November he had 2,456 under his charge, and that the fatality had been but three per cent. He also complained of the crowded state of the Hospital, and the lack of accommodations for the patients.

The sum paid by the Board to the counties to which it was indebted for care of paupers amounted during the last three months to $16,770 34½.

On motion of Commissioner WITTHAUS, it was resolved to take up and discuss the questions at issue between the ten Governors and the Board, at the next meeting, and settle them if possible.

A communication was received from Mr. CHAS. BURDETT, bond clerk, resigning his office. This was accepted, and, on motion of Commissioner CARRIGAN, it was resolved to abolish the office held by Mr. BURDETT, on the ground that it could be dispensed with.

Commissioner KELLY offered the following for consideration:

Whereas, The Honorable Senate Committee, while in Session in this City, investigating the affairs of this Commission, suggested the propriety of the Commissioners establishing a lodging-house in the lower part of the City, with a view to relieve the Station-House from emigrant lodgers, therefore,

Resolved, That the Vice-President inquire into the present cost of lodging emigrants, also, if it is feasible to have lodging accommodations for such emigrants, and report the same to this Board.

During the discussion on the resolution, it was stated that over 400 emigrants nightly found lodgings in the Station-Houses throughout the City, although the Board pay monthly over $1,500 for that purpose to the lodging-houses under their charge.

Disorderly Sailors.

ANDREW GEORGE, JOHN MOLENEUX, and ADAM FARGO, sailors belonging to the bark *Osprey*, lying at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, were arrested yesterday by Officer RICE, of the Second District Police, on a charge of making an attack upon one of their messmates named CURRY, and breaking open his chest and abstracting therefrom $16 in money, together with his watch and chain. The mate of the vessel, on coming to his assistance, was also attacked by the desperadoes and beaten in a brutal manner. After the perpetration of this act, the villains took a boat and rowed to the city, near Fulton Market where they were arrested. On searching them the money and watch were found in their possession.

They were conveyed to the Tombs and committed by Judge BOGART for examination.

The City Carmen.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Councilmen, moved by the appeals of the carmen of the City, have reported in favor of so amending the Ordinances as to permit them to reside outside of the City limits. The report of the hearing before the Committee we published a day or two since. The Committee state that, although their opinion was at first adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, yet the arguments which were urged caused them to relent, and for these reasons:

"That the doctrine of requiring any class of our citizens to reside in a particular county, for the purpose of business, is against public policy, and a restraint upon one's residing where his necessity may compel, or his judgment dictate.

"That the many nuisances now existing in this City, caused by the number of carts remaining in our streets over night, will be avoided.

"That the miserable stables now adjoining many of our respectable buildings, and in localities most central, will give place to superstructures that will add to the revenue and beauty of the City."

The Wreck of the New Era.

The owners of this ill-fated craft yesterday made complaints to Mr. Commissioner MORTON that a gang of wreckers and pirates had taken possession of the wreck, intimidating and threatening the agents of the owners and underwriters, and plundering the salvage. The Commissioner issued warrants against the scoundrels, and the United States Deputy Marshal started off to take them into custody.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Edmund Hurd and others for a sale of a portion of the Park on Chambers-street for business purposes, and the employment of the sum realized for the erection of a new City Hall, in Madison-square.

Of Judge Stuart and others for the the appointment of Edward M. Skidmore, reporter of the *Evening Post*, to a Police Clerkship.

FERRY GUARD.

An invitation to examine the model of a Ferry Guard to prevent jumping from ferry boats while in motion, was accepted.

PURCHASE OF A PAINTING OF HIGH BRIDGE.

The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences recommending the payment of $50 to S. Gain, for a painting of High Bridge, was adopted.

COMMUNICATION—SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to a resolution of inquiry from the Board as to the suits at law which have been commenced against the Corporation during the past year for claims, which he has refused to allow or pay, directing a statement of the number and the amount of money paid from the City Treasury for costs for judgments obtained, and what suits are still pending. The reply states that the number of suits were six, and the total cost $395 25. He adds that if the object be to charge him the costs, he thinks it no more than just that the saving to the City resulting from the refusals, amounting to a total of $321,000, should be credited in the account. Ordered to be printed.

THE REYNOLDS CONTRACT.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER, the report of the Committee on the Reynolds Contract was taken up. The report which provides for the purchase of property used in the discharge of the contract, and directs the Corporation to advertise for a similar contract for five years, was adopted.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

Reports from the Committee on Streets to flag various streets and side-walks, and to fence several vacant lots, were concurred in.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Alderman WAKEMAN presented a resolution, that the Board hold a special meeting on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, for the appointment of several civil and police Clerks, and that the Mayor be invited to attend.

A long discussion followed.

Alderman HOWARD moved that the part of the resolution relating to the Mayor be stricken out. He thought it was not necessary the Mayor should attend, and the invitation would be an insult to him. The counsel for the Corporation, he said, had decided the law in relation to the matter to mean that the Mayor should make the nominations, and the Board confirm or reject them. He knew that the object was to reject the two Democrats which the Mayor had nominated, and appoint Whigs in their stead. The motion was lost.

Alderman BROWN thought the Board had no right to appoint a meeting without adjourning to the time specified.

Alderman KELLY said the appointment of a special meeting was a concerted matter among the Whigs and those elected as Reformers, to thwart the election of any Democrats to the Clerkships. The Reformers, he said, had been elected under a promise to disregard politics in their action in the Board, and to vote only for good men and measures, and yet their actions in every instance showed their professions to be "all gammon." The resolution was then adopted.

RESOLUTION.

Alderman HOWARD presented a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to report as to whether the Board of Aldermen have power to appoint Clerks of the Civil and Police Courts, without the presence of the Mayor. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen....THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

PETITIONS.

To pay John Quin for grading Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-first-street. Of E. C. Mooney and others to compel John Quin to complete his contract of grading the Seventh avenue.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

A resolution was introduced, directing the Comptroller be directed to advertise for suitable rooms for the Justices of the Seventh District, and report opinion of the most suitable place with the rent therefor, to the Common Council for confirmation.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WORTH.

On motion, the report and accompanying papers of the Special Committee, recommending a suitable monument to Gen. WORTH, were taken from the table, and the Clerk requested to transmit them to the Board of Aldermen. The special Committee appointed to procure a site, &c., for the interment of the remains of the late Gen. WORTH reported, recommending that a suitable monument should be erected over his remains; that the said remains should be interred in the ground, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, next southerly of Twenty-fifth-street, and that the Clerk of this Board advertise, inviting drawings and plans for a granite monument, adapted to the ground before mentioned, such drawings, &c., to be accompanied by estimates, (not to exceed ten thousand dollars) of the probable cost to erect such monument.

GRADING EIGHTH-AVENUE.

The Committee on Roads to whom was referred the preamble and resolution in relation to contract for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second-streets, respectfully

REPORT.

That they have had the subject so referred under due consideration.

Your Committee considered the question a question of law, that is to say, whether the Street Commissioner had a right to make a contract for regulating the said Eighth-avenue, not in compliance with the resolutions adopted thereby by the Common Council for this purpose. Your Committee referred the following questions to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion, viz:

1. Had the Street Commissioner a right by the resolutions adopted by the Common Council for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second-streets, to make a contract for the same before the same had been confirmed by the Common Council; which he answered in the negative.

2. Had the Street Commissioner a right to contract for regulating said Eighth-avenue, not inserting a provision, [illegible], which he answered in the negative.

3. Is the City liable to damages if the Common Council declares the contract made by the Street Commissioner for regulating and grading said Eighth-avenue null and void, he also answered in the negative. Under these circumstances, your Committee would recommend for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Street Commission for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second-streets, be, and the same is hereby declared null and void.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to refrain from executing any contract for the regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second-streets, until the proposals and contracts submitted by him to this Board shall have been confirmed by the Common Council.

The Board, on motion, adjourned till this evening.

☞ A boy named PATRICK MOORE, residing at No. 20 Cherry-st., was knocked down and run over, by a First-avenue stage, yesterday morning. The boy was playing with some companions in front of Tammany Hall, and whilst his attention was wholly engrossed by the game, the stage came along at a rapid pace, and before the boy could escape, the stage, which was filled with passengers, passed over him. The boy was taken, in a very critical condition, to the City Hospital. The driver was arrested and taken before the Chief, who held him over to await the result of the boy's injuries.

Sporting.

A great walking match took place on Union Course, on Tuesday, between "North Star" and the "German Stag." Both men were in good trim, and the match was handsomely contested. The distance was seven miles. North Star won the match, in the following time,—less than one hour:

First mile	7:30	Fifth mile	[illegible]
Second mile	8:00	Sixth mile	[illegible]
Third mile	8:25	Seventh mile	[illegible]
Fourth mile	8:30		
Total	[illegible]		

New-York Cattle Market....Dec. 14.

Carefully prepared every Thursday for the Daily Times. [illegible]

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past week at all the principal markets named above.

Beeves	3,320	Swine	[illegible]
Veals	435	Milk Cows	179
Sheep and Lambs	12,839		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beeves	410	250	300
Veals	307	—	[illegible]
Milk Cows	28	10	[illegible]
Sheep and Lambs	[illegible]	500	[illegible]
Swine	100	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEVES—We find at ALLERTON's to-day, only [illegible] head, not because of the change of market day, but a scarcity of cattle, the arrivals from the West being much smaller, though a greater part of those arriving recently could be done without, [illegible] more fortunate now, being rid to a great extent of a class of "animals" [illegible]. Most of the "grasshoppers" that have been on sale of late, were sent here because of no feed, and being not profitable stock to Winter. But we look for a better supply in February, and of a good quality, while, for the present, we shall have to depend upon the South for the majority of our supplies, though the increased demand for good beef at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wheeling, for packing, suitable for the English market, will necessarily decrease the number usually received at this season of the year from that quarter.

The difference as regards the market day are about being amicably settled by a compromise to Wednesday, which will take place on and after Wednesday, December 27. So country drovers and farmers will bear that in mind, and send their cattle on no other day, if they wish to obtain the market rate. As for [illegible] Monday, we would inform them it is a decided failure.

PRICES:

(*Estimated by the Pound in the Quarter.*)

Extra quality Beef at	[illegible]
Good quality Beef at	[illegible]
Common quality Beef at	[illegible]
Inferior quality Beef at	[illegible]

Notwithstanding the small number in the pens to-day, we cannot report a brisk market, owing to the dangerous competition of Pork, Mutton and Poultry—together with the scarcity of money among all classes. Prices of best quality may be quoted at [illegible] higher, and the sales, compared with last week, rather quicker.

The receipts for the week at the different markets are as follows:

At Allerton's	[illegible]
At O'Brien's	[illegible]
At Browning's	400
At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
By Hudson River Boats	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Received the previous week	[illegible]

At ALLERTON's yards we noticed with Messrs. WHITE & ULREY, 117 head 4 and 5 year old steers from Chester County, Penn., of pretty good quality, and the best sold readily at 10c.; 10 head were purchased by CORNELL at $100 a head, which is full 10c. ₱ lb.

HENRY HURD offered 46 head owned by WM. GILCHRIST, of Medina County, Ohio. They were in common condition, with the exception of a few, and sold at [illegible].

MEAD & HOLCOMB had 31 head from Westchester County—a mixed lot of common stock, and realized [illegible]. Also, 1 pair of Oxen, weighing 19 cwt., sold at $195, which is quite [illegible].

AL. BRISTOL has a small lot of [illegible] head from Dutchess County, of which 15 were Oxen, in pretty fair condition, corn fed, averaging about [illegible] cwt.; 1 pair sold at $200, weighing 20 cwt. The remainder were of very ordinary quality; this stock.

CHAS. LEED had 50 head from Westchester County, of middling fair quality, large boned stock, averaging 7½ cwt., and sold in lots, at [illegible] ₱ lb.

E. WHEATON has 31 head from Chenango, New-York, fed by CHAS. WHEATON; some good and some poor, average [illegible] cwt., and will net an average of [illegible] a head. Sold, 1 pair Oxen at $220, which was [illegible] ₱ lb.

Mr. AYRAULT had on sale 80 head very prime, owned by J. P. TURNER & BROTHER, of Kentucky, grain fed, [illegible] and sold readily at our quoted prices. Included in this lot were a pair of Steers of the finest quality seen in this market for a number of years—they were [illegible] Durhams, fatted by Captain GARRETT, of Woodford County, Kentucky, [illegible] are deserving of the highest praise. They were purchased by PHILIP NUSBAUM, at $450; [illegible] Livingston County, of common light stock, average [illegible] cwt.; the best sold at [illegible] a head.

The supplies at market to-day were from:

New-York, on foot	131	Kentucky	85
New-York, on cars	300	Virginia	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	97	Connecticut	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]		

MILK COWS.

The receipts continue on the decrease, and we notice a fair inquiry for good Milkers, and full prices are realized. Cows of indifferent quality are of slow sale. The sales making are at [illegible] for ordinary to fair, and [illegible] for good to extra with Calf.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	20	At Browning's	34
At O'Brien's	84	At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
Total	176		
Received last week	200		

VEAL CALVES.

Continue to arrive freely, over 200 have arrived by the Harlem Road, and there is less demand. The sacrifice of this material may tell upon our receipts of Cattle at no distant period. Good Calves sell at [illegible] alive.

The receipts, not including those with milk cows, are as follows:

At Allerton's	201	At Browning's	40
At O'Brien's	38	At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		
Received the previous week	[illegible]		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market is flooded with this class of meat. The demand was brisk early in the week, but it fell off at the close, and prices on the whole may be characterized as the same as last week. Mutton is selling at Washington Market at [illegible], and Lambs at [illegible]. At these prices the butcher must make a good profit. The consumer is quickly apprised of an advance in live stock, but when the opposite is the case the butcher keeps mum. Such is trade. We quote common sheep at [illegible], and good lambs at [illegible], with extra do. at [illegible]. Mr. McGRAW, at BROWNING's, had fifty head of very fine sheep, Leicester and Southdown breed, and are unquestionably the finest average quality that has appeared in the new New-York market since last season. They were raised and fed by [illegible], of Syracuse, owned by Mr. [illegible], [illegible]. We would be glad to notice such sheep oftener. Mr. McG.'s sales for the week are:

101 sheep	$373 50	[illegible] sheep and lambs	[illegible]
11 sheep	34 00	161 sheep and lambs	[illegible]
[illegible] sheep	[illegible]	7 lambs	[illegible]
[illegible] sheep and lambs	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]		[illegible]

Average, [illegible] ₱ head.

He says this low average is owing to the sale included of 100 poor lambs at [illegible] each.

The receipts of the week include:

At Allerton's	[illegible]	At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
At Browning's	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]		
Received last week	[illegible]		

SWINE.

Since our last report a fair business has been done, and we have not the slightest change in prices to note. [illegible] Mr. DORMAN, at the Union Drove Yards, reports sales of [illegible] and 120 from Cortland County, very fine, and sold at [illegible], live weight.

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	[illegible]
At Union Drove Yards	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Received the previous week	[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Kossuth's Speech on the War.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found a most able and interesting speech, which was to be delivered by KOSSUTH at a meeting in commemoration of the Polish Revolution of 1830. The meeting was to take place on the 30th of November, the day of the steamer's departure; and we are indebted to our London Correspondent for the advance copy from which it is published. Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M. P., was to preside at the meeting. The speech cannot fail to be read, at the present moment, when the whole world is anxiously watching the progress of the war, with intense interest. At its opening, after a touching allusion to the death of Lord DUDLEY STUART, who won a distinction worth more than his title, by standing almost alone among the British Aristocracy the Exile's friend, M. KOSSUTH pays a most eloquent tribute to the heroic valor of the British troops in the Crimea. There is but little in the English language finer than this. He then criticises, with severity the conduct of the war,—insisting that all this valor and this blood have been uselessly poured out upon a barren field, and that the blow should have been struck at Russia in some more vital part to be effective. But the most interesting part of the speech is that in which he asserts, with a lofty confidence in Popular right and principles of Democracy, that this war can never be successful until England makes it a war for LIBERTY, and summons to her aid the millions of Poland, and seeks the alliance of the PEOPLE of Europe instead of their enthroned and hated Kings. The advice of Exiles, he says, is now despised;—so was that of LOUIS NAPOLEON when he was an exile, but a few years since. England has more need of Poland and of Hungary to-day, than Hungary and Poland have of her. The speech, of course, will have no effect on the councils of the English Government:—but it will sink deep into the convictions of the English people, and produce a decided effect on public sentiment in both Great Britain and the United States.

Russia's Chances.

"Tell the King that I will not make peace if I should fall back to Kasan," said ALEXANDER I, to the Prussian General KNESEBECK, in the conference held at St. Petersburg shortly before the opening of the campaign of 1812. And subsequent events proved clearly enough that NAPOLEON, even if he had not been defeated by the fire and frost of Moscow, would not have penetrated so far into that immense Empire. NICHOLAS is reported to have made similar declaration on various occasions, and we do not see why he should be deemed to have less ground for his position than was his predecessor. The relation of Central and Western European States among themselves have, to be sure, undergone considerable changes during the last forty years, but these changes have not affected Russia's relation to those States, and the Czar commands, in face of an invasion, all the resources of old times and many more besides. His Empire is considerably larger than it was in NAPOLEON's times, and this extended area of newly-acquired territories is just as difficult for invading armies to penetrate, as Russia proper. The provinces wrested from Turkey have not been turned to any profit but that of pushing further out the outposts of Barbarism, enthroned in the midst of impassable tracts of land, and ruling over a mass of serfs bred up to stupid and fanatical devotion to their master. On the other hand, there is, as yet, no NAPOLEON leading an army of veteran heroes, spreading terror and dismay by the sole power of his name, worth itself an army. Nor is Russia so *abandoned*, though perhaps seemingly more isolated than she was at the outset of the campaign of 1812. NAPOLEON the Great was not the man to be satisfied with friendly assurances." He marched through Poland, and did not temporize in trying to cut the claws of the Russian Bear. Still he failed. The Crimea expedition, however successful it may turn out, and even this is still doubtful, will not "bring the Czar to his senses," as the English papers are fond of saying.

The peculiar advantage of Russia's position consists in the fact that her enemy must, from the outset of a war, give up all hope of a conquest of her territory. She cannot be made the object of a war like that which might be carried on against any of the other European States. No invasion of the Czar's dominions can be sufficiently powerful and lasting to overthrow his rule, as Prussia was overthrown in 1807 and France seven years later. We all remember the English panic in the face of an expected landing of the French, who would have had great chances of success if once landed in sufficient numbers. No proof is needed to show that Austria is open to the first hostile army. *Elle menace ruine*, as the French expressively say of a house ready to fall down at the least shock. But Russia is differently situated. Single provinces of that vast continent may be conquered without any great benefit to the conquerors, but the whole remains *safe from occupation*, though eventually weakened by defeats in the extremities. She can be subdued only by a *war of principle*, which should carry *freedom* and *popular* Government into each of her provinces, set up and supported as independent States. *Monarchical* warfare has no such intentions, and so it remains, in spite of splendid victories, *impotent against* Russia, who is sure to recover in peace what she may not have attained by war.

Such is the point from which the present war must be viewed, until it shall, perhaps, take a different aspect. And viewing it thus, Russia is *safe from ultimate defeat*. The Czar need not retreat to Kasan. The Allies will never go one-quarter so far. Generally speaking, Russia might be driven back as far as the Volga and the Dwina. West from those lines she might be conquered by a war of principle, but not even such a war would venture to pursue her beyond these lines of demarcation. NAPOLEON could not go so far, and CHARLES XII. was stopped at Pultowa. The Allies have not tried at all to penetrate that land of mysteries. All their power is turned against a peninsular stronghold, which is supposed to harbor the sequestrated peace of Europe, in the shape of some line-of-battle ships. It is really ludicrous, if it were not so sad, to see that aimless waste of life and wealth. The freedom of the Black Sea, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, these are very fine phrases; but none except idiots can believe that the Czar will say: "Now, let us make peace—you have destroyed my best fort and annihilated my Black Sea fleet, *embrassons nous et que cela finisse*." We do not intend to enter into speculations on the future, but that the Allies must change their plans, and give different directions to their operations, will be evident very soon.

Neighborly.

We despair of obtaining any sort of credit for our most unmistakable virtues at the hands of the *Tribune*. Our complacent and sweet-tempered neighbor even pronounces our *meekness* affected. It does concede, however,—though with a snappishly snarling sort of grace,—that we were right in claiming for GOLDSMITH a saying it had quoted from TALLEYRAND. The *Tribune* thinks we might find it, if we were to look sharp, in SHAKSPEARE, and in MILTON;—indeed, for all the *Tribune* knows to the contrary, it may have been first promulgated in the Sermon on the Mount.—Without any affectation of "meekness," we are grateful for even this concession. We know what a pang it costs our neighbor to acknowledge that the TIMES can ever be right on any subject. We trust it finds a salve for its lacerated sensibilities, in the epithets which it lavishes upon us over the shoulders of Monsieur TALLEYRAND. The occasion did not call for anything very severe: "Jesuitical, double-faced and time-serving," are, therefore, the hardest terms which the emergency seemed to require. The *Tribune* reproaches us with a fancied devotion to the writings of the French Diplomatist. Is he not quite as exemplary in style and in temper, as Peter Porcupine or the fishwomen of Billingsgate?

The *Tribune* is systematically and vehemently vexed with us, for endeavoring to render the TIMES reasonably acceptable to all classes of the reading public. We fear we must plead guilty to the charge, and to what we suspect is a still graver offence in the *Tribune's* sight, viz.: having succeeded. We have always believed that an Editor lost nothing, either of public respect or of public influence, by assuming that there might possibly be men in the world nearly as wise, and as virtuous, as himself,—and by discussing topics of public interest with becoming deference to those whose views might not, in all respects, agree with his own. While we are not conscious of having ever sacrificed principle or consistency in our advocacy of public measures, we have not deemed it either just or useful to treat all who differ from us as either knaves or fools. We do not consider a newspaper infallible, nor an Editor's chair *jure divino* a dictator's throne. We *have* endeavored, (we "meekly" confess it,) to make the TIMES a *popular* paper. But we have never quarreled with the *Tribune* for going upon the opposite system. It periodically proclaims that it *does not seek* popularity,—that it devotes itself to the advocacy of unwelcome doctrines, and rather courts the disfavor of the public at large: and it claims special credit and support therefor. We have always acknowledged the noble heroism of the endeavor, and have never, we trust, seemed unduly envious of the marked success by which it has been crowned. It is quite true that in our comparatively limited experience, we have never learned to estimate the influence or the usefulness of a public journal, by its unpopularity;—but we certainly have no quarrel with those who hold and follow a different creed. The *Tribune* would save itself a good deal of needless tribulation, if it could only realize the fact that there is room enough in the world for both of us,—especially if both keep on in their present track.

Like and Unlike.

This is not the only country in the world where ships are lost, and passengers drowned, in consequence of incompetency or neglect of duty on the part of those who have them in charge,—although it may be the only one in which such disasters are allowed to pass without inquiry, or the least attempt to punish those by whom they are occasioned.

The English papers mention the recent loss of the British African mail steamer *Forerunner*, which ran upon a rock in broad daylight, not 200 yards from shore, off Cape Lorenzo. Captain JOHNSTONE, her commander, was on deck watching her course, and said to one who remonstrated against going so close to the shore, that he knew the ground. She struck, going at full speed, and eleven of the crew out of thirty-four, and three passengers out of thirteen were drowned. The Captain was saved. Capt. KENNEDY, Governor of Sierra Leone, who was one of the rescued passengers, has published an account of the catastrophe, from which we copy the following passages, which suggest various points of similarity to the *wreck of the Arctic*:

"Thereupon immediately ensued the stereotyped occurrences common upon such occasions. A panic-stricken crowd of engineers, stokers, and greasy jackets rushed at the boats, which were secured like fixtures; these cut away, one boat was partially swamped, and the remaining two, lowered without order or discipline, were instantly overpowered.

At this juncture, two of the boats having pushed *off* to reach a Portuguese fishing boat, which providentially passed near to us, a heavy roller struck the ship; she slid forward about half her length, and went down headforemost in 120 feet water, her propeller standing perpendicularly to the water as she descended with the rapidity of a stone dropped from a height.

Eighteen or nineteen souls were carried down into this frightful vortex, the quenched fires and steam roaring like some huge monster struggling for life. Four or five only of these unfortunates were subsequently saved.

There occurred in this rapid and trying scene the usual contrast of self-possession and firmness of the few, and the selfish pusillanimity of the many. Several of the passengers did good service, and were the means of saving life.

"I will do the crew of the *Forerunner* the justice to state that a more selfish, pusillanimous, and incapable herd I have never had the misfortune to meet with. I saw three of them in the cabin passage vainly struggling to save the captain's box of money, while they left the only woman and child on board to perish unheeded. Money or men, however, never reached the deck. To another the captain gave a bag of gold. He was true to his trust, and went down with it.

"The loss of the *Forerunner* at Point St. Lorenzo is about as excusable and accountable as a vessel running against the Breakwater on her departure from Plymouth. She ran upon a rock 200 yards from the shore when there was an open and safe passage fifteen miles in width.

As for my personal share in this appalling disaster, I did all I was capable of doing, by word and act, to restore order and confidence and to save all, by recalling officers and crew to a sense of their duty. I declined to leave the ship while any remained. *I was carried down a considerable depth with the sinking ship, came to the surface* and, being a good swimmer, escaped the despairing clutches of those who sank around me, and was taken into one of the boats (at one time out of sight and hail) after being half an hour in the water, when the night had become pitch dark.

Had there been sufficient boats, and properly found, all might have been saved, but with the wretched and insufficient means at hand, all those saved had to thank a merciful God alone for an almost miraculous escape from death. A very little more wind and sea, and all must have perished."

Thus far the disaster is very like many that have occurred to American ships. The sequel, however, presents a striking contrast.

No sooner had the survivors reached England than an inquiry was ordered by the Government into the circumstances. Testimony was taken—Captain JOHNSTONE was heard in reply to the charge brought against him and after careful deliberation the report of the Commission was made. The verdict was that the wreck occurred in consequence of the negligence and misconduct of the Captain. His certificate was immediately taken from him. The service was thus relieved of an incompetent and unworthy member, and other masters of British ships received a lesson which will not be without influence upon their conduct in the discharge of their duties.

Cheap Postage.

"We confess always to have been opposed to the plan of making the Post-Office Department a tax on the Treasury proper, and, therefore, never to have been in favor of the reduction of postage rates to points at which the aggregate of postages collected fail to cover the whole expense of the Department. The penny postage and one rate system answers well enough for England—a thickly populated territory of very small extent when compared with ours. It pays its own way there, and would not have been adopted had not the Government previously become sure that it would soon prove self-supporting."—*Washington Star.*

The *Star* has chosen venial sins to make confession of. We confess, on the other hand, "always to have been" *willing* "to make the Post-Office Department a tax on the Treasury proper," if it is necessary to secure cheap postage. Why should this Department support itself more than any other? What good reason is there, when the Treasury is overflowing, that this particular Department should make its receipts exactly balance its expenses, any more than the War, or the Navy, or the Land Office? If the Government will not allow people to express their own letters, it certainly ought not to tax the people for the slow, lumbering and blundering service of Government officials more than they would have to pay for equally satisfactory self-service. The intelligence of our people is the country's safeguard, and this intelligence depends to an extraordinary degree upon the facilities afforded for receiving newspapers and letters through the mails at cheap rates.

There is one reform that ought to be wrought out when the reformers set to work. It is fair enough that members of Congress should receive and send mailable matter free, but its freedom ought not to be allowed to bring cheap postage into disrepute. Now if all matter which is at present franked by members of Congress were made to pay postage, and the amount charged among the items of each house or met by a specific appropriation, the Post-Office Department would be relieved of one of its heaviest burdens, and yet members lose no privileges.

But if the Department must pay its expenses, let us be just and make each section and State and route pay it. There are parts of the country,—and not the oldest ones either,—where the present cheapest rates are ample to pay postage expenses. Why should the men of *New-York* pay one cent additional to the actual cost of the delivery of each of their letters, and the men of Alabama as much less for theirs? If we are so scrupulous in requiring a Department of the Government to square its accounts, why not be equally so that each route support itself?

☞ We find the following paragraph, concerning an accident to the United States mail steamer *Washington*, in the Berlin correspondence of the London *Morning Chronicle*. The letter is dated Nov. 15:

"The *Weser Zeitung* announces that the United States merchant steamer *Washington* was run foul of between Dover and Calais by another ship on the 10th, but in spite of severe damage she arrived safe in the Weser on the [illegible]. The steady and energetic conduct of the captain and officers and the good discipline of the crew are said to have largely contributed to save the vessel. In order to prevent a rush at the boats an officer was stationed in each with a pistol prepared to kill the first who attempted to enter unless told off."

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an agreeable Concert here last night for the benefit of the new Church of St. Stephen, in Twenty-eighth-street. The Academy, although not crowded, was well filled.

In the vocal department there were two disappointments. Neither Signora DONOVANI nor Madame MARTINI D'ORMY made their appearance. An excuse (sickness of course) was tendered for the first-named lady, but no kind of explanation for the non-appearance of D'ORMY.

The programme consisted of some thirteen pieces, well selected, and calculated to bring out the best efforts of the artistes. Signor BADIALI sung with great vigor and clearness—more so, we fancied, than we have heard him this season. M'lle CAROLINE LEHMAN, who made a successful *debut* at the first Philharmonic, sang *Ah! mon Fils*, from the "Prophete," with beautiful expression, and afterwards a cavatina from "Ernani," equally well.

A small orchestra played the accompaniments, conducted by Mr. ANTHONY JANTE.

OPERA.—To night "Norma" will be repeated by the great artistes of the GRISI and MARIO Troupe. There will be but six more performances. Owing to the sickness of MARIO, Signor LORINI will sing the part of *Pollione* this evening.

A Paltry Swindler.

Three or four weeks since, on the arrival of a foreign steamer, a gentleman (?) called upon Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH and said that he had just arrived from London, where he had seen her brother and had brought from him a small package of books for her, on which he had paid a little over *three dollars* for expenses. He had left the books at No. 11 Wall-street, where they awaited her orders. He was very deeply interested in her welfare, and spent an hour or two in conversation with her concerning her brother, the cause of Hungary, and European politics in general. He professed to have come out as bearer of dispatches, and was compelled, consequently, to leave for Washington very early the next morning. Madame R. paid him the three dollars which he had disbursed on her account, but on sending for the package received a reply that none such had been left for her. A long search for it proved fruitless, and subsequent information reveals the fact that none such was ever sent. We are often called upon to record instances of excessive meanness, but we believe this is about the paltriest and most unmanly swindle that has ever come under our notice.

The Sloop-of-War Albany.

It is not yet known where this missing vessel is. The captain of a British brig at Havana reports that when he was at Jamaica he received a letter from the British Consul at Carthagena, dated October 10, stating that the *Albany* was there at that time—her men being all well. But letters dated ten days later, from the American Consul at Carthagena, make no mention of the *Albany*, though they speak of the American vessels in port. The report from the brig's captain was brought by the *Crescent City* yesterday. The *Albany's* fate is still a mystery.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire in Broadway.

A fire broke out in the workshop in the rear of Councilman H. N. WILD's confectionery establishment, No. 451 Broadway, at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning. The building being old and of wood, the fire quickly communicated to the front store, and to the rear of the adjoining building, No. 449, all of which seemed for a time in imminent peril, but the well-directed efforts of the Fire Department were successful in saving them.

The confectionery workshop, and a stock of working tools therein, were completely destroyed. The loss on the building will not exceed a few hundred dollars. It is owned by the LORILLARD estate.

Mr. WILD's property was damaged to the amount of about $1,000—he is insured for $2,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

The front of No. 451 is also occupied in part by H. WALDSTEIN, manufacturing optician, whose property was somewhat damaged by water. He is fully insured, having policies of $2,000 in the Excelsior, $2,000 in the Hamilton, $2,000 in the Beekman, and $2,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Offices.

No. 449 is occupied by H. RODGERS, dealer in fancy goods and toys, on the lower story, and on the upper story by J. C. & D. HYATT, [illegible]. The building, which was owned by Mr. OGILVIE, was not much damaged by fire, and is insured, but owing to its nature, the stock in the store was damaged to the amount of about $1,000. Mr. RODGERS is fully insured in an Eastern office. The loss of Messrs. HYATT is but trifling. They have policies in the Commonwealth, Hamilton, and Lafarge, for $2,000 in each.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but seems to have been caused by design.

Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward Police, arrested a man named H. WILSON, who was observed under suspicious circumstances with a watch and chain in his possession, the property of Mr. WALDSTEIN. He was taken before the magistrate at Jefferson Market, and held for examination.

Fire in Greenwich-street.

One of the insurance watch discovered a fire in the lager-bier cellar of FRED. KELLER, corner of Dey and Greenwich-streets, at 12½ o'clock this morning. An alarm was speedily given and the firemen promptly responded, and quickly extinguished the flames. The damage will not exceed $100. The saloon had just been vacated for the night, and the fire is thought to have been caused by a small stove used for stewing oysters.

Fire in Water-street.

The alarm of fire about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a straw bed in a dwelling-house in Water-street, near Roosevelt. By the timely arrival of the firemen, the flames were soon extinguished.

Does Saltpetre Explode?—The Question Settled.

The long-debated question, as to whether or not nitre is explosive, has at length been decided in the affirmative, and by indisputable authority. Professor TORREY, in his lecture last night in Clinton Hall, placed the subject beyond the reach of controversy, and it may now, to all intents and purposes, be considered as a fixed fact, that saltpetre *does explode*. After nearly ten years of doubt and uncertainty the public anxiety has thus been set at rest, and the unbelieving Thomases must now hide their diminished heads; their theory is exploded, and as emphatically as if St. (not salt) Peter himself had declared it.

Meeting of Coal Passers.

A meeting of Coal Passers was held last evening, at KERRIGAN's Head-Quarters, White-street. Mr. MAR, chosen to preside, briefly explained the object for which they met. It was to resist the recent efforts made to reduce their wages from $40 to $35 per month. He said, as they all knew, that the present rates of rent and high price of provisions made it extremely difficult, on the wages they had received, to supply their families with the actual necessities of life. He hoped therefore, there would be unanimity on their part in opposing the proposed reduction. Remarks were made by several, approving of combination and a uniform scale of wages, but they said if they gave up their situations, greenhorns would be engaged at $30 a month and even less. Such men, they said, would be disastrous to themselves, for thrown out of employment, they and their families must beg or starve. It was proposed, as the better alternative, to accept the reduction. On motion, such acceptance was agreed upon.

Alleged Charge of Conspiracy.

Yesterday morning, officer RUE, of the First District Police Court, arrested MATHIAS P. COONS, CLARK S. DUNNING and MARTIN S. COONS, who were charged by JAMES P. LENTE, of the City of Brooklyn, with a conspiracy, in having him arrested and taken before Judge OSBORNE at the Tombs, for threatening the life of one of the defendants, MATHIAS P. COONS. The accused, accompanied by their Attorney, appeared at the Police Court, and were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. It is alleged by the defendants, that complainant, JAMES P. LENTE, had been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000, in a civil action commenced by one of the defendants (M. P. COONS), for the wrongful conversion of certain promissory notes, amounting to $20,000, belonging to him, and that LENTE has been arrested by the Sheriff of Kings County, and that the proceeding against him is now pending, and that all criminal prosecution arose out of this disagreement between the parties. The original difficulty had its origin in the sale of a portion of a patent right for the manufacture of an important improvement for breaks for railroad cars. The parties appear to exhibit considerable animosity against each other.

The Liberal Societies in Conclave.

The Convention of the Liberal Societies held a meeting on Wednesday at No. 80 Leonard-st. Mr. ASHENBRUNNER occupied the Chair. After the usual preliminary exercises, the Secretary read a letter from H. FORBES to Professor FELIX FORESTI, and the reply to the same, touching the appropriate celebration in a public manner by the the Liberal Societies and others interested, of the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Roman Republic, on the 9th day of February next.

The President expressed the hope that an event so interesting as that alluded to in the correspondence read—so interesting to them as lovers of freedom, and preëminently so to the Italian refugee—would not be permitted to pass without some appropriate commemoration on their part, and adequate expression of feeling and sentiment of the societies they represented.

Mr. McMULLEN and others coincided with the Chairman, and urged the propriety of celebrating the event to which their attention had been called. It was thought American and emigrant would heartily unite.

On motion, a Special Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a general mass meeting in honor of the occasion, to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 9th of February next.

A discussion of considerable animation closed the meeting, as to the formation of a platform of general principles and the principles to be embodied for the government of the Confederacy, which, as combined delegates of divers Societies, they represented. The subject was laid on the table for further consideration at the next meeting.

There being no other business the Convention adjourned.

New Appointments.

It is rumored that JOSEPH E. EBLING, Esq., the newly-elected Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, has decided to appoint the following gentlemen to fill the bureaus in his Department: Mr. HENRY B. VANN, Superintendent of Streets; Mr. JAMES DEWEY, an ex member of the Legislature, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas; and Mr. MATTHIAS W. GOODERSON, (who, after considerable hesitation, has concluded to accept the appointment,) Superintendent of Markets. Mr. GOODERSON was the regular Tammany Hall candidate for Mr. EBLING's office at the late election. He had charge of our markets during the time of Mr. ACULARIUS' administration, and was removed by Mr. GLAZIER, the present incumbent, last Spring.

Political.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee (Hard-Shell) was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. A. B. ROLLINS, of the Eleventh Ward, was appointed Chairman. The Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, to prepare a call for the Primary election, was not prepared to report. Verbal reports were received from several of the Wards in relation to the filling of the vacancies in the General Committee, and also in regard to the feeling of the people on the late action of the General Hard Shell Committee. A Committee was appointed for the purpose of drafting a suitable address.

National Poultry Show.

The Second Annual Show of the National Poultry Society is to take place in this City during the week from the 15th to the 20th January next. Over $500 in premiums are to be awarded at the time, and it is expected to be the most interesting display yet made by the Society. The show is to be held at BARNUM's Museum.

William Smith O'Brien.

A public meeting of the friends of WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening, for the purpose of adopting an address to that gentleman, congratulating him upon his release from punishment. Mayor WESTERVELT will preside, and addresses may be expected.

Fire-Engine House on Fire.

Some bedding in the house of Hose Carriage No. 15 was accidentally set on fire at 9½ o'clock last night, and some trifling damage was sustained in consequence.

☞ A Temperance rejoicing is to take place at the Broadway Tabernacle on the evening of Thursday, 21st inst., in view of the success of the State Temperance ticket. The call is signed by ex-Mayor HARPER, Rev. Mr. CUYLER, WM. E. DODGE, ANSON G. PHELPS, C. J. WARREN, and others. Gov. DUTTON, of Connecticut, and Dr. TYNG, are expected to be among the speakers.

☞ Rev. PHILIP O'REILLY, O. S. D., departed this life on Thursday, 7th instant, at the pastoral residence of St. Bridget's Church, in this City. Father PHILIP was well known as a missionary in the rugged times and rugged places of New-York and New-Jersey for nearly forty years.

☞ Rev. Dr. MANAHAN (Catholic,) is about to deliver a series of six lectures at Clinton Hall on the "Historical Evidences of the World's Indebtedness to the Church."

☞ The new Church Extension Fund of the Reformed Dutch Church will not be appropriated at all in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

From Charles Fox and others for remission of tax.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

From the Inspector of Public Institutions, selecting Mary Knowles and four others for the Institution of the Blind.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Adverse to the petitions of the Bank of the Union. T. Samuel and others for relief from tax. In favor of paying a bill of police officer, $7 67, for going to Boston to arrest a man charged with murder. In favor of remitting the personal tax of Charles A. Peck and others. In favor of paying George H. Tucker $36, for copying index in the Register's Office. In favor of paying the bill of R. B. Connolly, County Clerk—$1,476 34.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

In favor of paying the Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers $300, for his services at the recent election canvass.

THE SALARY OF THE RECORDER.

A motion was made to reconsider the resolution passed at the last meeting, to raise the salary of the Recorder to $3,500 from the 1st of January next.

Mr. ELY opposed the motion to reconsider, and explained that the *City Judge received* $3,500, and the present incumbent of the office of Recorder received $3,000 salary and $500 as rent of an office in Wall-street. It was but fair, therefore, to put the compensation of the incoming Recorder at the same amount.

The RECORDER explained that there were quite a number of duties imposed *ex-officio* on the office of Recorder, from which the City Judge was exempt, and he, (Recorder TILLOU,) thought the salary of the latter officer had better have been reduced to the original estimate of $2,500.

The question on reconsideration was taken—Ayes 6, Nays 14.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

New Arctic Expedition.

The *Minnesota Pioneer* contains the following letter from Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to the postmaster of St. Paul, relative to the new expedition in search of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party:

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE,
LACHINE, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

SIR: The bearer, Mr. JAMES BISSETT, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, takes his departure hence for Red River Settlement, *via* Minnesota Territory, in charge of important dispatches for fitting out an expedition to be employed next Summer, under instructions from her Majesty's Government to continue the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's party upon the Arctic coast, where they were last seen, as reported by Dr. RAE. This service has enlisted the sympathy of all classes in America as well as England, and I feel assured that you will cheerfully render to Mr. BISSETT, and the voyagers who accompany him, every assistance in your power in the prosecution of their journey, it being of the utmost importance that the instructions of which he is the bearer should reach Red River at an early date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. SIMPSON.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has selected a site for the new Custom-House, at Providence, R. I. The property selected is the "Chandler estate," on Broad-street, near the depôt and within a minute's walk of the Great Bridge. The price to be paid is $40,000.—*W. Star.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 16.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—Particulars of the Battle of Inkermann—Louis Napoleon's address.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—Interesting relative to the Japan Expedition.
LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
LETTERS ON THE CHARITIES OF ENGLAND—The Shoe-black's Society.
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—Full Reports.
LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.
LETTERS FROM LONDON.
EDITORIALS—The Foreign News—Military Strength of Europe—The Temperance Question—[illegible]—Judge Curtis and [illegible]—Our Army—The North Star's News—Kansas and Slavery—Mail Security—Congressional—The Crisis in England—Next Year's Campaign—Mr. Gladstone's Embarrassments.
MARKET STUFF.
Careful Summary Statement of Events occurring in the United States during the Past Week.
CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—No. 12 [illegible]

T. C. LYON, Esq., of Houston, Miss., writing to our agent, Mr. A. H. FOSTER, merchant, at Houston, Miss., on the 2nd day of May, 1854: This is to certify that I had a very serious attack of bowel complaint, and [illegible] RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, I was induced to use one bottle, and instead of using one bottle I only took one dose, which cured me instantly; and for the benefit of the country around, if it will be any, you can use this certificate in any way you may see fit.
Yours, truly, T. C. LYON.

[illegible]

I, whose name appears at the bottom of this, can testify to my own knowledge, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF had cured, instantly, three severe attacks of the toothache, two different cases of nervous headache, and one bad case of diarrhoea and one severe cough that attended myself, of long standing.

A. H. FOSTER, Agent for R. R. Remedies, Houston, Miss., June 7, 1854.

If mankind would be free from the ills of the flesh, they should keep in their families a small supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATORS. By their timely use sickness will be, in all cases, prevented, and pain and disease will no longer exist in the human system.

Witness with what marvelous quickness the human system is relieved from the most tormenting pains. As soon as it is applied pain is subdued, and the system revives under its healthful influence. So with RADWAY'S REGULATORS. In six hours they free the bowels from all morbid and corrupt humors and restore every organ of the body to a healthy and regular action. One Regulator is sufficient to regulate; two to six will purge.

N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

HOLIDAY AND SCHOOL SUITS FOR BOYS FROM 5 years old and upwards may be purchased at the great Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., cheaper than at any other establishment in town. Over-sacks, Talmas and Overcoats for boys are offered at from $2 50 to $16, and plain and fancy Jackets, Togas, Polkas, Cutaways, Pants, Frock Coats, Vests, &c., at prices which will surprise parents accustomed to deal elsewhere. Those who call early will have the best opportunity for choice, as the entire stock of Boys' Clothing now on hand will be sold before New-Year's. The price is marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation is made from it.

GALEN ACKNOWLEDGES THAT PURGATION IS the principal reliance as a means of cure; Dr. Hamilton says the time is not very remote when it will be the only means used for restoring diseased bodies to health. The most innocent and reliable purgative known, is the Pills of Dr. BRANDRETH, which have now in this City a reputation of twenty years, and are still progressing in popular favor.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per Box, at No. 274 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., and at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-st.—Brandreth Building—and at 40,000 Stores in this Union.

AWFUL SACRIFICE OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, DRESS CAPS AND HEAD DRESSES.—The subscriber having been induced to purchase an invoice of the above goods at a reduction of 65 per cent. upon their actual value, would respectfully acquaint the lady patrons of the bazaar that they can avail themselves of this advantage during to-day, Friday 15th, Saturday 16th, and Monday 18th inst., from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. The invoice in part consists of ladies' linen and woolen undergarments, ladies' breakfast and dress caps, head dresses, children's merino, silk and embroidered dresses; also, children's undergarments of all descriptions. JOHN N. LEWIS, No. 341 Broadway.

WET AND COLD FEET PREVENTED.—THE NORTH AMERICAN GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, are now prepared to apply their PATENT VULCANIZED GUTTA PERCHA SOLING to Boots and Shoes. The objections to the crude Gutta-Percha Soles are done away with in this article, so that, for durability, ease and comfort, protection from wet and cold ground, and security against colds and coughs, this article cannot be surpassed. Orders left as above will be promptly attended.

TUTTLE STAKES, EVERY DAY, HIS VERACITY that so complete, fascinating and irresistible a collection of Toys, &c., &c., as he has now for sale at No. 345 Broadway, never did and never can exist anywhere else on this Continent. If the voices of the "little people," just now so praised in the Knickerbocker, go for anything, we shall have to make room in the calendar for a new saint, to be placed side by side with St. Nicholas, the saint of holidays. St. Nicholas and St. TUTTLE. Bravo! He will have a crowd of disciples.

CHEAP FURS.—CHEAP, BUT RICH IN QUALITY and elegant in appearance, can be obtained at KNOX'S establishments, No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway. He, like all other business men, is now willing to sell his goods at low prices, for those only who are willing to make some sacrifice can expect to do business. Ladies, make him a visit.

HOLIDAY HAT.—HEAR YE—ALL GENTLEMEN who have any regard for their appearance are advised to call and get one of RAFFERTY & LEASK'S beautiful Hats of the latest style, manufactured expressly for the holidays for all who want an elegant hat. The only Dagnerrean Hat Establishment, No. 57 Chatham and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

PERSONS AFFECTED WITH THE BLUES SHOULD visit PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, No. 663 Broadway, this evening. Dull care never comes within those walls, and if it did, it would abdicate the moment Boyd, the great Ethiopian Momus, makes his appearance. Try the prescription; it is the cheapest and best remedy we know of, and always effectual.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING—AND IF THE LADIES wish to make presents for the Holidays they can find at MILLER & CO.'S beautiful Embroidered Toilet Slippers for Gentlemen; also, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, with India Rubber Shoes in great variety. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

THE STORY OF FANNY TREVANIAN; OR, THE ABDUCTED DAUGHTER.—All lovers of a brilliant and beautifully written story, in which are depicted the sorrows and trials of Life, in its various phases, will buy the WIDE AWAKE of this week. For sale everywhere.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis. Postage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

Address to Smith O'Brien.—We, the undersigned, request a meeting of the friends and admirers of WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th of December, at 7½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle, for the purpose of adopting an Address to that distinguished patriot, expressive of the admiration which his lofty integrity and disinterested patriotism have inspired, and their joyous gratification at his restoration to his family [illegible]

Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor	Wm O Meagher, M. D.
A. C. Kingsland, ex-Mayor	Kay & Roberts, engravers
Fernando Wood, Mayor elect	John O'Reilly, M. D.
[illegible] Draper, merchant	D. & J. Sadlier, publishers
Hiram Walbridge, M. C.	Philip O'Reilly, M. D.
John Van Buren	James Roche
Charles O'Conor, lawyer	Felix Ingoldsby, merchant
L. B. Shepard, District Attorney	Warren Leland, Metropolitan Hotel
[illegible]	J. P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel
[illegible]	Gunnet & Stephens, Prescott House
[illegible]	John McPartland, merchant
[illegible]	John Bracken, bookseller
Wm. Hall, Brigadier Gen.	P. M. Haverty, bookseller
[illegible]	S. Powers, Col. 72d Regiment
[illegible]	James Gridley, lawyer
W. S. Roche, City Judge	Daniel B. Taylor, lawyer
[illegible], publisher	Geo. P. Fox, merchant tailor
[illegible], publisher	John Lyster
Michael Burke, merchant	John McClenahan
Dudley Persse, merchant	Edward Boyle, civil engineer
Thomas Addis Emmet	John Lane, Capt. Repub. Rifles
Edward C. West, lawyer	Ed. Butler, Capt. Repub. Rifles
[illegible], Editor of Times	J. P. Hagerty, Capt. Repub. Rifles
[illegible]	Jas Huston, Capt. 69th Regiment
C. C. Burr, Ed. of National Democrat	S. E. Mead
J. Ewen, Brigadier General	John O'Rourke, Lieutenant
Emanuel B. Hart, ex-M. C.	John Beggs, Capt. Repub. Rifles
Richard Busteed, lawyer	T. Dunlap, Deputy Naval Officer
J. Cochrane, Surveyor of Port	P. Lynch, Irish American
Dunnigan & Brother, publishers	M. Sheehan, Citizen Guard
W. H. [illegible], firm of Stewart & Co., Broadway	D. E. Delavan, U. S. Naval Storekeeper
S. Copeland, Smithsonian House	J. Kennedy, marble works, Broadway
[illegible] Waterbury, Sec P O	S. Down, gas meter manufacturer
[illegible] McCarthy, Judge	Bartholomew O'Connor, Justice
[illegible] Mullen, gunmaker, Ann-st.	S. C. Rooper, Capt. Grenadiers
George W. Blunt, merchant	Chas. H. Shehan, Maiden-lane
[illegible] Connolly, County Clerk	Wm E. Robinson, lawyer
John [illegible]	Matthew Somers, Lieut.
[illegible] Clarke, Justice	James Ewel
[illegible], merchant	Andrew Byrne
Alexander Jones, M. D.	
[illegible] Winans, editor	
[illegible] Cornish, merchant	
[illegible] M'Cune, lawyer	

Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The excruciating agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are [illegible] [illegible]. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

BROADWAY HOUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

To Joint Whig Executive Committee.—Resolved, That the Whig Electors of the City and County of New-York, will hold an election in each Ward on the [illegible] December inst., between the hours of 4 and 9 P. M., to elect a Ward Committee of [illegible] members as shall be agreed on by the present Ward Committee for the ensuing year [illegible]

Resolved, That the Delegates elected to the Senior General Committee will assemble at the Broadway House, on the first Tuesday in January next, and the Delegates elected to the Young Men's General Committee will assemble on the first Wednesday in January next, at the same place, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for permanent organization.

Resolved, That the several Ward Committees will designate the time and place of meeting for organization of the Ward Committees. WM. HALL, Chairman.

W. H. SHAW, Secretary, pro tem.

The Eye.—A Popular Lecture on The Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Eye, and Use and Abuse of Spectacles, illustrated with diagrams, models, and artificial eyes, by E. S. FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Infirmary, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1854, [illegible] [illegible] FRANKS himself, at No. 5 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 38 Bowery, New-York.

New-York Fire Department.—NOTICE.—An election will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm H. ACKERMAN, Engineer of the Harlem District. [illegible]

Inspectors: FRANCIS BAZZONI, WRIGHT SEAMAN, THOMAS LEARY.

P. S.—Blank returns can be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, and Commissioner of Deeds will be in attendance on the evening of the 18th for the accommodation of the members of the Department.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.
[illegible]

Mr. Editor: Seeing that efforts are making by some of the Press, together with those gentlemen styled Drovers' Guild, to discourage drovers and farmers from bringing their stock to market for sale on Mondays, [illegible] AN ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—[illegible]—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 2—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Contentment the [illegible]

Jan. 16—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—[illegible]

Jan. 30—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

No. 185 Canal-street, near Varick.—W. & N. VAN HOTEN, Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. [illegible] All kinds of [illegible] done.

A Special Meeting of the New-York Provincial Bone-Setters' Benefit and Protective Association [illegible] at Convention Hall, Wooster-st., on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order. THOS H. COPPIN, President.

CHAS. A. CLARK, Secretary.

Lecture this Evening.—Six Months with the Allied Troops in Turkey.—DAVID F. [illegible], of New-Haven, who has recently returned from the East, will deliver a lecture on the above subject at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. May be had at the Mercantile Library and at the door.

Right Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, having [illegible] his appointment from Sunday morning last, will administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of the Redeemer, 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst. Service at 7½ o'clock.

The Annual Sermon—Before the Young Men's [illegible] will be delivered by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of Boston, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the [illegible] Baptist Church.

Veterans of the War of 1812.—A special Meeting of the Corps will be held at the "[illegible]" on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ P. M., on business of importance. By order. A. W. JONES, Major Commanding.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] of the Ladies' Dress Trimming store, No. [illegible] Bowery, corner Hester-st., received on [illegible] silk velvet galloons, for cloak and mantilla trimming; [illegible] Any sample of silk or other goods sent to the store by post or otherwise, will be matched in the best manner, and immediately returned.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The subscribers invite attention to their splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for presents. Also, a large variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESSING CASES,

Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Odor Boxes, Cigar Cases, Work Tables, Bronze Inkstands, Vases, Figures, Fans, Opera Glasses, Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Jet Ornaments, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Also, an extensive stock of

JEWELRY

of all the latest styles.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY

THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS, ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.

It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c. Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY. PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS. FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety. HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 11,

A large variety of Dress Goods, &c., suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, at prices much below the cost of importation—consisting of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
MOUSSELAIN DELAINES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, &c.

Also,

500 SCOTCH PLAID LONG SHAWLS, All wool, (144 by 72 inches,) at $4 each; and 450 RICH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, At $6 each. Broadway.

FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR CHAIRS,

AWARDED TO

M. W. KING & SON, PATENT CHAIR MAKERS, Nos. 466 and 468 Broadway.

Pivot Revolving Chairs, Recumbent Revolving Chairs, Self-Acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Dentists' Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Bench Reading and Writing Desks, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs, for comfort and convenience. Also, by permission, manufacturers of Major Searle's (U. S. A.) Traveling Invalid Chair. M. W. KING, W. H. HALLICK, New-York.

NOTICE.—NOTICIA.—ANZEIGE.—NOTTIE.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

Dress goods and Novel, Curious and Useful Articles for Holiday Presents.

Die schönsten, seltensten, brauchbarsten Gegenstände, zu Weihnachtsgeschenken am passendsten.

Soirées pour Robes, Nouveautés, Articles des Curiosités et Utiles pour Étrennes.

Mercaderías para vestidos galantes, y objectos nuevos de curiosidad y utilidad para presentes en los días santos.

THAT ELEGANT PIECE OF FURNITURE WHICH OBTAINED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

Was not sold, as stated in the papers, but is now on exhibition at BROOKS' Warerooms, corner of Fulton and Sands-sts., Brooklyn, where may be found an assortment of elegant furniture suitable for holiday presents, and at low prices.

N. B.—Lace, silk and brocatelle curtains made to order at short notice.

$4 PREMIUM CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Those who purchase $3 worth of Music from our stock (the largest in the United States, of one million works,) will be entitled to a premium of music of $4. [illegible] T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Depôt, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $100
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 20
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	15 to 30
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	3 to 10

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No 97 Fulton st., N. Y.

FINE CANDIES.—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays. Sugar toys of all kinds, fine mottoes, cracking [illegible], almonds, [illegible], boxes, with a large variety of sweet things, suitable for the holidays, by STEWART & BUSSING, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Citron, dried Currants, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, with a large assortment of fresh Teas, Coffee, Sugar, and family Groceries, in all their variety, for sale at the lowest cash prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. [illegible] and 456 Greenwich-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Gold Pens and Gold and Silver pencil cases, of entire new and beautiful designs, at our stores, No. 277 Broadway, and No. 12 Maiden-lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

FURS.

ELEGANT AND RICH FURS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 JOHN-ST., Importer and Manufacturer,

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally, that he has prepared a very choice assortment of Furs, made in his well known style, from Sables, Martins, Ermine, and Real Mink Minks, Royal Ermines—in fact every kind that is durable and desirable—such as he can warrant, for he will sell no other.

His styles of Mantillas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, are all of the latest patterns. Every article will be sold at the lowest prices, for he can sell a good set of Furs from $3 50 to $6.

Buyers are invited to examine his assortment, for it would be impossible to give a description of his Stock, and they will not regret calling at No. 24 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber invites public attention to his present unrivaled assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, stone marten, mink, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, genet, squirrel, fitch, [illegible], and fitch, all manufactured expressly for first-class City retail trade, and at extremely moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.

F. LANDRY, No. 385 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. ROTH, No. 87 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 381, dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1851, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate, signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed) DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 18th-st.

$10 REWARD.—The premises No. 39 West 20th-st. were entered on Sunday, 10th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., and the following property stolen: 1 silver soup ladle and 6 table spoons, marked S. E. M. C.; 6 tea spoons, marked C. D. M. C.; 2 salt spoons, marked same; 1 napkin ring, marked S. A. C.; and some coin. The above reward will be paid on the return of the silver, and no questions asked.

$5 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN.—A Newfoundland Dog, black and white; answers to the name of "Sport." Strayed from the U. S. Mail steamer Hermann, at the Novelty Works, or was stolen. Any person returning said Dog to the office of Delmonico's Hotel, No. 25 Broadway, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 13) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. (any size) grooved, hooped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

MONTAGUE HALL RESTAURANT TO LET for a term of years. For location, it is not surpassed in the two cities. In the building is a large ball-room, doing a large business. It has been in successful operation for the last six years. Owing to the other business of the house, the proprietor is unable to attend to his Restaurant. To a man who is competent and with small means, it will be let on fair terms. It is in complete order. Apply to DAVID H. HAINES, Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

$2,000 WANTED.—For one-half interest in a wholesale cash business, done by contract and no risk. Will pay $3,000 per annum, and require only a few hours' attention daily. Address H. L., Times office.

FOR SALE.—BRIG TOWNSEND JONES, 237 tons Custom-House register, about four years old, built of Gold Spring, Long Island; well found and ready for sea. Apply to JONES & MOORE, No. 101 Wall-st.

HAMPSHIRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—[illegible] Shares for sale. Also, 1,000 shares Union Gold Company of North Carolina, and various other valuable Mining Stocks for sale very low by W. BRIMBLIN, Jr., No. 15 Exchange-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books for young ladies, young gentlemen, young misses and young lads.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY

The following highly attractive Illustrated Works, which are intended as

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

I.

A WINTER WREATH OF SUMMER FLOWERS. By S. G. GOODRICH. Illustrated with 18 colored designs by French Artists. 1 vol., 8vo. Bound in illuminated cloth, gilt, $3. A more charming volume for young ladies has scarcely ever been issued. The literary matter is varied, interesting, and of such a high moral tone that it cannot fail to be particularly attractive as a Gift Book. The illustrations are of a novel character.

II.

FAGGOTS FOR THE FIRESIDE; OR, FACT AND FANCY. By PETER PARLEY. Illustrated with 12 exquisite designs, by French Artists. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1 12. Cloth gilt, $1 50.

"Come Girls and Boys—black eyes and blue,
And hear a story told for you;
Lay down your books—John, Sam and Bob—
Be seated, if you please. No laughing, Bob!"
[Extract from Introduction.

III.

THE WANDERERS BY SEA AND LAND, WITH OTHER TALES. By PETER PARLEY. Illustrated with 12 beautiful French designs. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated cloth. Price, $1 12. Cloth gilt, $1 50.

List of Engravings.—The Guardian—The Balloon—The Garden of the Tuileries—The Arch of Triumph—The Dancing Dogs—Isn't He a Beauty!—The Giraffe—There Fuss, that's it—Go it Bella!—Mind your P's and Q's, Polly—Ask for it, Funny—The Snow Storm. A journey to Paris with such a companion as Peter Parley cannot fail to be entertaining.

IV.

EMILY HERBERT; OR, THE HAPPY HOME. By MARIA J. MACINTOSH. 1 vol., 16mo. Illustrated. 37 cts. The simple announcement of the author's name is a sufficient recommendation for the interesting New Juvenile.

V.

NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE. By Cousin ALICE. 1 vol. 16mo. Price 62½ cents. Gilt edges, 75 cents. One of the most charming tales by this exquisite story-teller, prettily illustrated with original designs.

VI.

ROSE AND LILLIE STANHOPE; OR, THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE. By Miss MACINTOSH. 1 vol., 16mo. Price 37½ cents.

Another delightful tale, which cannot fail to produce a good impression upon the young reader.

VII.

THE ORIENTAL STORY BOOK. A Collection of Tales. Translated from the German of William Hauff. 1 vol. 16mo., with Colored Engravings. 75 cents.

What child does not delight in tales which are like the "Arabian Nights," full of imagination.

VIII.

LEISURE MOMENTS IMPROVED. A Collection of History, Biography, Travels and Adventure for Youth. Illustrated with colored engravings. 1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents.

IX.

A POETRY BOOK FOR CHILDREN. Illustrated with many engravings. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth 75 cents.

One of the sweetest little volumes of Poetry, adapted to the comprehension of children from 6 to 12 years of age.

X.

MAMMA'S GIFT BOOK. Illustrated with upwards of 40 Plates. 1 vol. square 16mo. 200 pages. 75 cts.

Every Mamma should purchase this book. It will inevitably assist in quieting young Lads and Misses, while it will add to their intelligence.

XI.

LITTLE WILLY'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Illustrated with nearly 40 engravings. 1 vol. square 16mo. 200 pages. 75 cents.

This book, although called "Little Willy's Present," is yet suited to instruct and amuse all the "Johnnys," "Charlies" and "Jimmeys" of six to eight years of age.

XII.

THE WONDERFUL STORY BOOK. Containing an account of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, and The Seven Wonders of the World. 1 vol. square 16mo. Illustrated with colored plates. 63 cents.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF JUVENILES, Embracing some Thousand Varieties, to be found at APPLETON'S.

THE CHEAPEST VOLUME IN THE WORLD!

Volume Third of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Containing OVER 100 SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS. Nearly 400 pages of Reading Matter. PRICE ONLY 75 CENTS.

The Third and last Volume of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, containing six of the Monthly Numbers, is offered in its complete form, at the above remarkably cheap rate, being considerably lower than the regular price, while for cheapness and beauty it stands unparalleled. The popularity of its monthly issue will, no doubt, cause a great demand for this Mammoth Volume.

DEXTER & BROTHER, and ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WIDE-AWAKE! THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST ILLUSTRATED PAPER IN THE WORLD!

Price only Two Cents.

Never before, in the history of Newspapers in New-York, has there been presented to the public such a great variety of matter as is contained in the WIDE-AWAKE of this week, at the low price of 2 cents. The editor says: We have determined to increase the dimensions of the WIDE-AWAKE, and make it the largest, cheapest, and the best Two-cent Weekly paper in the world. This is no vain, empty or idle boast. [illegible] Price only Two Cents. For sale by all the News Agents. Trade supplied by ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, ASBY & VAYES, DEXTER & BROTHERS, and DEWITT & DAVENPORT, at the lowest rates.

A Book to Create a Profound Sensation. RUTH HALL.

BY FANNY FERN.

Price $1 25.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We read it through last night—every page of it.

Fanny Fern's new book is making a sensation. This is very evident. Read the following extract from a letter from a gentleman (himself an author) who read it, telling how he read it:

I had been traveling two successive nights when I received the book (Ruth Hall,) having had no sleep but such as I could catch in the cars. I reached this place and was preparing to make up my loss by a long night's rest, but woe was me! just before I was ready to jump into bed I thought I would take a peep at the book to see how it "started off." Soon I found myself laughing then crying, then I felt a sensation of cold and discovered that I was but half-dressed, and with pocket handkerchief in hand I went to bed, but not to sleep. Lighting again my candle, I recommenced and read, read until the candle flickered, went out. Up I got and fumbled around for clothes. Groping about for them I suddenly saw numerous stars, for my head had come in contact with a sharp-pointed bed-post. With one hand to my head and the other outstretched to ward off bedposts, I pursued my search and was successful. Then wending my way through the dark avenues of a country tavern, succeeded at last in finding down stairs; obtained another candle and resumed reading. The town clock seemed to strike every fifteen minutes, until in the morning I found myself at the end of the book, and minus three successive night's sleep. There, that's my opinion of "Ruth Hall!"

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OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—No. 19 [illegible] Crosby-st.—Open daily from sunrise until 9 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

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LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

Every kind of Humor,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
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Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day; children over [illegible] years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st.; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

40,000 TUBES ARE EQUAL TO 40,000 BEARDS.—Now, 40,000 bottles of my Onguent are equal to 40,000 beards or moustaches, for it will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton, Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 48 South 3d st., Philadelphia; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS—Unequaled in strength and purity of perfume. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham flowers; RIMMEL'S ROSE LEAF POWDER, most delicately perfumed. The above articles are all the rage among the élite on the Continent of Europe, and are becoming highly popular in the United States. At retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 100 Chambers-st.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP—(the only genuine.)

F. S. CLEAVER'S CELEBRATED MARROWS and BEAR'S GREASE.

F. S. CLEAVER'S SHAVING CREAM, and Saponaceous TOOTH POWDER.

Retail of all Druggists. Wholesale, W. J. DAVIS, No. 100 Chambers-st.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR—An invaluable article for the toilet and nursery. It possesses a fragrant perfume, is a certain remedy for headache and other nervous affections, while in the sick room its purifying and disinfecting qualities will be found invaluable. Sold at retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large bottles at $1, small do. at 38 cents, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 100 Chambers-st.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1060, 1072, 911, 219, [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 13.

Before Judge Betts.

Indictment for taking letters containing money of the Post-Office.—The trial of James Fitzgibbons, lately employed in the Post-Office, charged as above, was called by Mr. Jonathan, but, on application of Mr. [illegible], for defence, was postponed to Friday.

December 14.

Before Judge Betts.

The Court was occupied this morning with a motion in the case of *Racone vs. Bernard, Torrey, and Ratcliffe.*

This is a motion for an injunction to prevent the defendants, Bernard and Torrey, from taking out of the Custom-House, and to prevent the Collector from delivering to them, certain brandies now in the Custom-House, and which are claimed as the property of the plaintiff. The plaintiff is a manufacturer of brandy at Angouleme, in France, and alleges that the defendant, Bernard, induced him to sell certain brandies to a [illegible] from which he [illegible] Livingston, Webb & Co., of Chili; that he did sell it, thereafter, to be delivered at Havre; and that on its arrival there, Bernard shipped it at once to this country, and afterwards fled himself from France; that he has made a pretended sale of it to the defendant Torrey, and that they now claim to be entitled to it.

For plaintiff—Mr. Burrough and Mr. Coffee. For defendants—Mr. Cowie and Mr. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

Before Hon. Judge Clarke and a Jury.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

Daniel Buhler vs. John Wentworth.—A rather interesting suit for slander was commenced to-day in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Hon. Judge Clarke. The parties are extensive dealers in furniture in Pearl-street, and the present action adds another to the innumerable illustrations of the old maxim that two of a trade can never agree. The defendant, it seems, had got into a most unfortunate position; like the "besieging" army at Sebastopol, he had the hostile forces on both sides of him, and in order, it is alleged, to meet them on terms of commercial equality, he was obliged, as is alleged, to have recourse to a somewhat injudicious transgression of the laws of commercial warfare. He is charged with having detained the customers in charge of Mr. Buhler's salesmen as they were marched under guard from one store to the other, and with his having injured said Buhler's fair fame, and trade and credit, by various scandalous misstatements and falsehoods made to these customers and others.

Messrs. Jas. T. Brady, E. F. Allen and A. H. Wogan appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Wentworth was defended by Messrs. Dyett and Whiting. The first witness called was

William Atkin, who said he knew the parties; had been employed in the stores of both plaintiff and defendant as porter; he had been in defendant's employment in July, 1853, and was previous to that and since in the plaintiff's employment; about the 15th of July last, while in the service of the defendant, a lady and gentleman came into the store; they looked around, and were going out, when the defendant went up to them and told them there was a man of the name of Buhler who lived up there (pointing with his hand in the direction of Buhler's store), who kept nothing but old second-hand furniture, varnished and polished up, which he sold for new, and that if they went in there several of his men had the small-pox, and if they purchased anything from him it would be full of bed-bugs; that Buhler was a Jew and a devil, that he cheated all who dealt with him, and that he (defendant) had been in his employment and knew it. He said more that the witness could not recollect. The lady and gentleman on hearing that, turned back into Wentworth's store and purchased a bureau and other things, Wentworth saying to them that it was not like the articles that they would have purchased from Buhler; it was not full of bed-bugs as Buhler's would have been. The cost of these articles might have been fifty or sixty dollars. Some four or five days after that, another person, a lady, came into Wentworth's store to purchase a bedstead, and was going out without buying it, saying that if she could not better herself elsewhere, she would come back; then defendant repeated the same charges against Buhler, his furniture and his workmen, that he had used on the previous occasion, and the lady who expressed her fear of the small pox, as she had already had a difficulty with that disease in her family, came back and purchased a bedstead.

Witness heard defendant speak several times in this manner; it was of such daily occurrence that witness paid but little heed to it; has had nothing to do with plaintiff's business since last June.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dyett.—Witness went into Buhler's employment in September 1853, and in a few days after spoke to him to ascertain the nature of the difference between him and Mr. Wentworth; subsequently he told Mr. Buhler of what he knew, and had several conversations with him relative to this subject; he did not know the name of the lady or gentleman of whom he had spoken; nor did he believe he ever heard Buhler speak disrespectfully of Wentworth & De Graaf's store; never knew him to prevent any one from going into it; witness himself did not recollect of ever having endeavored to prevent customers from going into defendant's store; witness did not know the names of any of these customers to whom Wentworth had made the charges against the plaintiff; when he left plaintiff's employment he left it voluntarily; he had had a difficulty with one of the men; has subsequently been employed in the North American Fur Company's store, but is not in any business at present; was born in Ireland, left it at sixteen, and has been here for twenty-one years; has been employed as grocer, as butcher, in the furniture business, and in the Fur Company's store; was never shown any complaint or documents in this case, nor prompted as to what he was to swear.

John Murray, a salesman in Mr. Buhler's store, testified that while in company one day with a lady who went along with him from one of the plaintiff's stores to another, Wentworth stepped out of his door as they passed, and said to the lady, "don't go with that man, for he is a Jew, and will cheat you;" the lady replied, "I don't think this is a Jew;" then he said, my boss was a Jew and a damned thief, and kept nothing but old second-hand furniture, and that if she went with me she would surely get cheated; for it appeared we were all a lot of Jews in the other store.

Cross-examined.—When Wentworth said that, I asked the lady whether he or I looked most like a Jew; I told her that he was frequently in the habit of running out and insulting people there; I swear to that as a fact; I have said nothing disrespectfully of Wentworth's store; I have been in the habit of taking customers past Wentworth's store, and have told them sometimes not to let Wentworth stop them in the street, or not the Jew over there; I never said that they were cheats in there, nor that if customers went in there they had better look out for their pocket-books, but I have said they had Jewish ways in that store; that they came out and hauled in customers, but I told the people who were with me to come with me first and see what we had got; I never said to customers if you go in there look out for that bald-headed Jew, nor did I ever try to dissuade customers from going into his store more than I have said; I communicated that transaction that night to Buhler; I had put the date down with a pencil in the drawer of a bureau with a marble top; I don't know now where that bureau is, whether it is in the shop or has been disposed of; I have not seen it later than five or six weeks; it was the 10th of October; my object in putting that down was to keep the circumstance in remembrance; some time previous to that Mr. Buhler requested me to pay attention to what Wentworth would say in the line of abusing him or calling him names, or anything of this kind, and so I put down the date; I once had a quarrel with James Finigan, one of Wentworth's men; there was an assault and battery suit entered against me for, as he said, breaking his leg, and they got a verdict against me; I had two other suits against Wentworth and DeGraaf, and I got judgments against them; I believe it was Mr. Buhler's lawyers who conducted those cases for me; I did not say in the presence of DeGraaf that there were cheats and Jews in that store, and that if they went in they must look out for their pocket-books; I did not say that in the presence of DeGraaf, nor did I ever make any such declaration in the presence of James Finigan, James Baxter, or Wentworth & DeGraaf's carmen.

Giles Bernard, one of Mr. Buhler's employés, testified that to a lady and gentleman who were passing with him one day by Wentworth's store, Wentworth came out and made use of some of the expressions with regard to Buhler which have already been sworn to by the previous witnesses. The same happened on another occasion, when witness was passing with a customer.

Cross-examined—Has never had any quarrel with Wentworth, or any of his men; only informed Buhler of this a week or two days ago; the first case happened about a month after Wentworth opened his store; the second soon after that.

James Keeve—A smart looking and intelligent salesman of the plaintiff's brother was in his (the plaintiff's) employ from the 1st of May to the 13th of November, 1853. About the 20th of July that year he was employed in the plaintiff's store, No. 450 Pearl-street. He happened with a lady for a bedstead, and took her name and address in order to send it home to her. As she passed up the street, Mr. Wentworth, who was at the door, called out, and commenced talking to her. After conversing for a few minutes they went in together to his store. Then the witness told the store No. [illegible] and went up to Mr. Buhler's other store at the [illegible] when the lady left Wentworth's and came up towards witness; [illegible] Wentworth was then [illegible] his finger threateningly at [illegible] although he spoke loudly, could not say whether defendant heard him or not. [illegible] conversation was not admitted as evidence [illegible] At any rate Wentworth walked [illegible] witness, and the lady were standing, and said to her, "Madam, don't believe anything that he tells you; he wants to cheat you; [illegible] Jew that I was talking you about." [illegible] to another store; witness asked defendant why he [illegible] of Mr. Buhler's store, were [illegible] "It is my business." Then Mr. Wentworth said they were so, and if witness said they were not he (witness) was a liar; furthermore Mr. W. came up to witness, shook his fist in his (witness's) face, and said he could lick him (witness) or any d—d son of a b—h he worked for. That was transaction No. 1. Then again on an occasion the lady came, the defendant came into Mr. Buhler's store, commenced to blackguard Mr. Buhler, and told him that before a year rolled round either one or the other of them would not be worth a dollar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dyett.—Witness did not know the lady customer's name; did not preserve it nor write it in the book; that was because she refused to take the bedstead; he believed Mr. Buhler was aware of this transaction at the time; it was talked about for a week after; witness could not say whether the lady was Mrs. Harris, or Mrs. Chase, or John Doe; didn't know those ladies; he was now in the employment of William Buhler, who has four stores; at that time Daniel Buhler had two; witness thought he had now three; the store round the corner had George Brenker's name on it at the time of these transactions between Wentworth and Mr. Buhler's customers, and belonged to William Buhler; there was a partition of boards between it and the other store further down in Pearl-street; in fact they were the same store; there was a passage way between them, through a door, and through what was not a door; a new wardrobe stood between them, destitute of half its back, through which a person by stooping might pass through into the other store, but witness denied emphatically that he or anybody else had ever taken a customer through that way, from one store to the other; they always passed round; he could not tell why part of the back was cut of the wardrobe; he did not know that there was any second hand furniture in that store; sometimes, under particular circumstances, furniture was said to be second hand that was not; but he understood that his employer advertised second hand furniture for sale; witness knew, however, that Mr. Buhler loaned out furniture, but he had never seen that furniture brought back to the store; he had never even seen furniture hired out from the store and taken away; but he had known cases of furniture that had been hired out being brought in; it was Mr. Buhler's custom in every instance to refuse people who wanted the loan of furniture.

To Mr. Brady.—He had no personal knowledge of Mr. Buhler ever letting out furniture for hire, nor never knew of any person in his store selling second-hand furniture as new; the reason why witness destroyed or threw away the lady's address, was because she told him, after her conversation with Wentworth, not to send the bedstead to her.

Robert McClusky, who is now salesman in the furniture store No. 151 Bowery, used to be salesman in Buhler's store, and subsequently was cartman, employed occasionally by Wentworth; in the Fall of 1853, he remembered that one day a lady and gentleman went into Mr. Wentworth's store, and after staying for a short time, went out and walked down to Buhler's store; in a short time they returned, and said they could get what they wanted in another store convenient (pointing to Buhler's); that Wentworth said they were liable to be cheated there; witness did not recollect that he said anything more, or that he mentioned Mr. Buhler's name; Mr. Wentworth called on witness this morning (the morning of the trial) where he was at work, and asked him what he was doing yesterday in the Court? witness replied that he had been subpoenaed by Mr. Buhler to attend as a witness, but that he (witness) did not know much about the case, as it was long since he had been in the employment of either; witness further observed to the defendant that this would be a serious thing, and defendant said it would be so serious that it would ruin him; that was all the conversation that passed between them.

Mr. Charles Giltee—I have been in the employment of Daniel Buhler as salesman for four years; I know Wentworth; in 1853, about seven or eight weeks after he (Wentworth) took possession of the store No. 450 Pearl-street, he and I were in conversation, and he said Buhler was a d—d nigger, a cheat, and a Jew, and that wherever he went he would open a store alongside of him and give him h—ll.

To Mr. Dyett—That must have been in August, 1853; it was in No. 149 Chatham-street, in an oyster saloon. Wentworth and I were there together, in a friendly way, eating oysters; I communicated it to Buhler the second or third day after; I have spoken about it to Buhler about three times since in the store No. 450 Pearl-street; I did not laugh at that; I said Mr. Buhler had always treated me decently; Buhler about that time might have been in the habit of letting out furniture to hire, but none was ever hired in my presence; folks have come in and asked for furniture on hire, and I have refused; I have seen some furniture come back; we sell both new and second-hand furniture; Mr. Buhler bought a store sometime ago, and there was second-hand furniture along with it, which, I suppose, he got.

To Mr. Brady—Up to October 1853, there was not more than $50 or $60 worth of second-hand furniture in Mr. Buhler's store at a time; we have sometimes sold new furniture that was damaged, for second-hand; the whole stock of furniture in the two stores between which Wentworth's is, is valued for about $12,000 to $15,000.

Here Mr. Brady announced that the case for the prosecution would rest.

Mr. Dyett opened the case for the defence, asking the Court to nonsuit the plaintiff. When he had concluded it was so near the ordinary hour of adjournment that the Court decided to postpone the further hearing of the case until this day (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of Adriance application for mandamus against The Tax Commissioners.—Denied as to all the property except that in John-street, and granted as to that.

Chemical Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.—Injunction denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

BROADWAY RAILROAD CASE—EX-ALDERMAN STURTEVANT UP AGAIN.

Thomas B. Davis and Courtlandt Palmer vs. Oscar W. Sturtevant, Luther R. Marsh and Hezekiah B. Loomis.—The action was brought to recover $500, the penalty of a bond given on the arrest of Alderman Sturtevant, upon an attachment issued against him by this Court for contempt, in December, 1852, in disobeying (with several other Aldermen,) an injunction restraining them from making a grant to Jacob Sharpe and others, of the privilege to lay down a railroad in Broadway. Mr. Sturtevant did not appear, it is alleged, on the day ordered, and a second attachment was issued against him, and the bond on the first ordered to be prosecuted and plaintiffs, (who were plaintiffs in the suit to restrain the making of the road,) authorized, as assignees of the sheriff, to prosecute.

The defence is, as before, that Mr. S. in voting in favor of the grant in question, to lay down a track in Broadway, acted as an Alderman, according to his best judgment, in accordance with his duty; and the Court had no jurisdiction to prohibit his vote in that respect—also, that the obligation is not correct that he did not appear in answer to the first attachment, and further that the plaintiffs in the present suit had no right to bring action, they having sustained no damages by his non-appearance, even if he did not answer to the first attachment, &c. Argument was heard. Messrs. Van Buren and Hilton for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Field and Sluyter for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

Behens vs. Genitor.—Ordered judgment for plaintiff, and that the copartnership in the complaint mentioned be and the same hereby is dissolved. And it is further ordered that George T. Maxwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk of this Court, upon giving a bond in the usual form in the penalty of $1,000, be and hereby is appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the said, and that the receiver be and hereby is authorized to sell the same for the best price or sum he can obtain at public or private sale; and it is further ordered that it be referred to Charles H. Smith, Esq., Counsellor at Law, to take and state an account of all the property and effects of the said firm, and to take and state a mutual account of all the partnership dealings and transactions between the said copartners, and of all moneys received and debts contracted or due or to become due, and that the defendant pay to the plaintiff what shall appear to be due to him. Injunction continued until further order, and all the other questions be reserved until the coming in of the referee's report.

TRIAL TERM—Dec. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

ACTION FOR SERVICES—DAMAGES.

Guion vs. Allaire Works; Allaire Works vs. Guion.—These are cross-actions;—the one brought by Guion for services rendered; the other by the Allaire Works for damages. These actions have been pending for a long time.

Mr. Guion had been employed by the Company for sometime before 1851. At that time he was employed by them as a draughtsman and engineer. In 1849 he left the Company and shortly after sued them on two notes, one of $1,000, the other of $269 given by them in consideration of his services. These notes the Company refused to pay.

The Company then commenced an action against Mr. Guion claiming $10,000 as damages for the destroying and obliterating drawings of engines and other machinery owned by them, together with an index of these drawings. The business of the Company was seriously injured by this, and they assert that Mr. Guion did it maliciously because another person had been hired as an assistant to him, and that he has boasted of his power of confusing the business and damaging the establishment through his knowledge of the drawings.

The case proceeds very slowly and will probably occupy several days. By the consent and order of the Court the jury will find a separate verdict on each action.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Woodruff.

SUIT AT LAW FOR A PAUPER CHILD.

The People ex rel. Albin Asher Lolover, by his Attorney, vs. Michael Malloy.—This is a proceeding by writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up a pauper child named Mary Eliza Lawrence, aged about 12 years, who is claimed by the relator's attorney as an indented apprentice of Mr. Lolover, a resident of California, under a deed from the Almshouse authorities, dated Sept. 20, 1852. The respondent claims that the child belongs to him and his wife, as the relator abandoned the child in the City of New-York before he went to California, and that the wife of the relator undertook the education of the girl in consideration of $1 per week for board, &c. The respondent states that he is desirous of retaining the girl in his possession, and that the indenture of the relator, if he ever had any, have been broken by the act of leaving for a distant country without providing for the apprentice. The further hearing of the case was adjourned for one week.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

LANDLORDISM.

William Hagadorn vs. James H. Monagel.—This was an action to recover a balance of $40 due on the 1st day of November on rent payable in advance, of the store and basement of house No. 25 Spruce-st.

The defendant set up that the plaintiff agreed to take his brother, William H. Monagel, as a tenant in place of himself, and that he did not owe any rent. A lease of the premises for one year, from May 1, 1854, at the yearly rent of $480, payable quarterly in advance, signed by defendant, was admitted and read in evidence. The defendant then proved by his brother that, at the request of himself, the witness called upon the plaintiff on the 31st of November, and asked him if he would permit the lease to be transferred to the witness; the plaintiff said he would, and promised to transfer it the next day, which he has neglected to do. Then paid him $40 on account of the quarter due on the 1st of November, and took the receipt in his own name; that he (witness) had been in possession of the premises ever since.

The Judge, in his decision, said that if the agreement was made, as contended by the defendant, it did not relieve him from the payment of the rent due on the 1st day of November, some twenty days before the alleged agreement was made, and he therefore ordered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of his claim—$40 and costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 13.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

Crime is not on the decrease. Burglary and grand larceny occupied this Court during the entire day on Wednesday; and the cry is still they come.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Dougherty was charged with stealing a portmonnaie containing $41 in bank bills and $1 in silver coin from an Irish lady named Catherine Burke. The wicked deed was perpetrated under the following circumstances:

Mrs. Burke takes in washing, works hard at her tub, and fills up her leisure time by going out to day's work and scouring. She is evidently an industrious woman. On Oct. 5, John Dougherty, the prisoner, a mean-looking Irish lad, went to her room to get a shirt which she was washing for another lad. The shirt was not ready, and Mrs. Burke was in a state of *deshabille*. In her haste to appear decently before her visitor, having no second room to retire into, she threw a shawl over her bosom, and from that sacred and matronly repository drew forth her port-monnaie and placed it on the table. The accused stepped forth to see the shirt. He then bade farewell to Mrs. Burke and left the room. Not five minutes had he been gone, when Mrs. Burke, still *en deshabille*, missed her treasure, and started in pursuit. She did not overtake him, and returned to her room in reasonable despair. She saw him that afternoon in Crown's liquor-store, in Anthony-street. She entered the store and seized him by the coat. He slipped his coat, leaving it behind him in her grasp, as Joseph left his shirt in the clutch of Potiphar's wife. And it was three weeks before she saw him again, and then a Police-officer had him in custody.

The counsel for defence moved to quash the indictment, on the ground of a flaw therein. Mrs. Burke, he argued was a married woman; and, nevertheless, the property was charged in the indictment as hers, whereas it was her husband's. A married woman (listen, oh, Lucy Stone, and Antoinette Brown) was a nonentity—had no legal existence—was not capable of possessing property—and no being as a holder of property that the law could take notice of.

Mr. Spencer, who also appeared for the defence, argued that on the above grounds there was a variance between the proof and the indictment, because the money was by law the property of the husband.

It was also attempted to be shown by counsel for defence, that because the prosecutrix could not tell to what banks the bills belonged, no charge for stealing them could hold. How could any Juror tell the value at noon of any bill he had in his pocket at 9 o'clock in the morning? Take the Empire City Bank last Saturday. Good in the morning, suspended at noon, and burned up before night. Or if they were shinplasters of the District of Columbia Banks, argued Mr. Spencer, would that be property? Now it was merely presumption that the bills lost by Mrs. Burke were other than shinplasters, or bills of broken banks.

The Court declined to quash the indictment. The money stolen from the woman was the result of her own hard labors, and though legally it was her husband's property, it was left in her keeping.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," which was very satisfactory to the spectators. The rascal was not sentenced.

GRAND LARCENY.

Another case of Grand Larceny. Thomas Fay was charged with stealing three barrels of flour, valued at $30, the property of Mr. Richard Tritton, No. 163 Bayard-street. The robbery took place on or about the 14th November. Mr. Milliken appeared for the defence, and did his best to clear the prisoner. The case, however, was plain, and very barren of interest. The Jury found the accused "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced by the Recorder to two years in the State Prison.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Samuel H. Keats and James Ingersoll were charged with stealing from Owen C. Craney sundry goods, such as caulking tools, bottles of champagne, boxes of cigars, a revolver, a powder flask, some brandy, a box of percussion caps, &c., on the night of Nov. 25, from the store No. 260 South-street. The principal evidence against Keats was a letter written by his wife in Philadelphia, which he had dropped in Mr. Craney's yard. On being arrested, Keats led the prosecutor and officer to Mr. Bush's store, where he kept his chest. In the chest were found a portion of the missing goods. At Ingersoll's place the balance of the stolen property was found.

The defence was badly conducted,—but no amount of talent could have saved the prisoners. Verdict, "Guilty." *Sentence*, two years in the State Prison.

ATTEMPT AT ILLEGAL VOTING.

John McCabe was charged with attempting to vote illegally on the day of the last election. The defence was a flaw in the indictment; the offence not being properly stated. It was shown, moreover, that the accused did not vote, but merely attempted to vote. The Assistant District Attorney withdrew the charge, and the Jury, on instruction from the Court, rendered a formal verdict of "Not Guilty."

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORGERY IN THIRD DEGREE—PAINFUL CASE.

A very painful case was tried yesterday. A young Frenchman named Arthur Loreau, aged only 19 years, of very prepossessing and respectable appearance, a pianist by profession, and evidently intelligent and accomplished, was charged with forging a promissory note for $200, with intent to defraud Mrs. Margaret O. Kemble, the keeper of a stylish, first-class boarding-house at No. 40 East Nineteenth-street.

Mrs. Kemble deposed that she had known the prisoner nearly two years; he had boarded with her five weeks; he occupied one room at $10 a week; his habits were expensive; he kept a great deal of company, and had private meals for them in his rooms; he had champagne, claret and other wines from her. On Nov. 1, four weeks after coming to board with her, he owed her $165. Being repeatedly pressed for payment, he gave her on that day a promissory note as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1854.

"At thirty days from date, will be paid to Mrs. Caroline Loreau, or order, the sum of two hundred dollars, valued received from her. "F. COUSINERY."

This note was endorsed "C. Loreau." At the time of offering it, he opened a letter with the note in it, and said he had received it from his mother. Mrs. Kemble took the note and showed it to a gentleman in the house, who said he thought it was genuine.

The accused requested her to loan him $20 on the note, saying he wanted to purchase a coat; she gave him the sum he required. He remained with her a week afterwards, continuing his expensive habits, till on the 6th November, he owed her $205; on that day, finding that the note was a forgery, she had him arrested.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the defence. He cross-examined Mrs. Kemble, who said: I heard that the accused boarded at the St. Denis Hotel before he came to live with me; when I first asked him to pay his board, he said he had a rich godfather in Paris, who always sent him money on the first of every month; when he gave me the note he said he would collect it himself, but I preferred to keep it, and told him I would collect it; he asked me daily at the dinner table, or in the parlor, if I had got it cashed; he did not at any time ask me to let him have the note back again.

Ferdinand Cousinery deposed—That he does business at No. 27 South William-street; is acquainted with the prisoner's mother; the note produced is not in his handwriting, nor is the signature his; he did not authorize any person to sign his name to the bill; it is not an imitation of his handwriting.

Police Officer Sampson testified to the prisoner's arrest, and to the finding on his person the copy of the above promissory note, with a slight variation in the style of it, showing that the accused had been practising the etymology and syntax of such notes.

The Assistant District Attorney read the statement made by the accused at the first examination. It was to the following effect:

"I was born in Paris. The charge made against me is true; I never intended to use the note, but I gave it to Mrs. Kemble to make her easy. I did not think she would keep the note. If she had given it back to me, I would have destroyed it, and obtained the money from my friends; I meant to have paid her before it became due, and then have got it back from her."

Mr. Spencer argued that it was not a negotiable note, unless endorsed by Catharine Loreau. From all that appeared, the endorsement was genuine.

The Assistant District Attorney, for the sake of argument, would admit that the endorsement was genuine. The indictment did not charge the forgery of the endorsement, but the forgery of the note; Mrs. Kemble received it on the faith of Mr. Cusinery's name, and not on the endorsement of C. Loreau.

Mr. Spencer contended that without endorsement the note was merely a piece of blank paper, and no crime could be predicated of a piece of blank paper.

The Assistant District Attorney said that the endorsement had nothing to do with the note. Mrs. Kemble had to look to Mr. Cusinery, not to the endorser.

Mr. Spencer argued, from the prisoner's statement, he had no felonious intent. The only question for the Jury was, whether he did not give Mrs. Kemble the note as a ruse to keep her quiet, and not with intent to put it in circulation to defraud Mr. Cusinery. The name of that gentleman was not even imitated. If a man forges a note with intent to put it in circulation, he would, at least, attempt to counterfeit the name of the individual. But if he intended it only as a means of keeping the landlady quiet, until he could, honorably raise money to satisfy her claims, it was not necessary that he should imitate handwriting. It would be the height of folly for any one to believe that this was anything but a ruse, which I cannot justify, (said Mr. Spencer,) partaking, as it does, of the nature of dishonesty, but which ought not to consign him to the State Prison. It was not like a check where the Teller of a Bank might be imposed upon—the note could only be cashed by Mr. Cusinery himself. And yet the prisoner remained for a week at Mrs. Kemble's, although he knew that she had only to walk to Cusinery's store to detect the forgery. Did that fact not show that his statement was true, that he did not think the note would ever pass from Mrs. Kemble's hands? The Counsel went on to argue that the note was not negotiable, the indictment charging an attempt to defraud Mrs. Kemble, whereas it should have charged an attempt to defraud Mr. Cusinery.

The Assistant District Attorney having replied, the Recorder charged the Jury. He said it was undoubtedly a painful case—the spectacle of a young and accomplished man, entitled to confidence and credit, being placed in such a position. His Honor disagreed with counsel for the defence as to the endorsement of the note, and to the charge of defrauding Mrs. Kemble instead of Mr. Cusinery. He also did not believe that the note was merely designed as a ruse. What did the prisoner's asking frequently at the table whether Mrs. Kemble had cashed the note mean? Was it not an acknowledgment that he had passed the note? Moreover, did he not obtain $20 on the faith of that note? The dissimilarity of writing might be a circumstance in his favor, but the lady did not know Mr. Cusinery, and could not tell whether it was his handwriting or not. The indictment properly charged Mrs. Kemble with being defrauded, since the $20 was got from her, and not from Mr. Cusinery.

Mr. Spencer argued again, and read from Barber to sustain his argument, that there must be some resemblance in the forgery to the instrument it is purported to be, otherwise there could be no forgery.

The Assistant District Attorney controverted the argument.

One of the Jury suggested that it would be well for the counsel to remember that the Jury had got common sense.

Mr. Spencer was willing to grant that the Juror had common sense enough for a whole Jury.

The verdict was "Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of his youth."

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced, assured the Recorder that he had no intention of using the note; that he should have redeemed it, if Mrs. Kemble had not sent it to be cashed three days before it fell due.

The Recorder said that he evidently was not a depraved young man, and because it was his first offence, and especially because the Jury had recommended him to mercy, he would give him the lowest punishment the law allowed. Sentence—Two years in the State Prison.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY—FAST MAN ABOUT TOWN.

John M. Briggs, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 118 West Broadway, called the "Ulster House," was charged with robbing, with force and violence, Eben C. Wright of a porte monnaie containing $43, and a gold pencil case, on the morning of 20th November, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

The complainant deposed that at the time in question he was salesman at Bridge & Remington's, Dey-street, at a salary of $1,000 a year; he did not know whether they were now willing to retain his services; on the previous night he took a young man, who was a perfect stranger to him, and they went round to drink together; at the above time in the morning they called in Briggs' Saloon and drank; they then proposed to go up stairs and play cards; the bar-keeper, named David Brockett, preceded them up stairs, and on the way complainant turned back and went to the saloon to get a chew of tobacco; there was none on the counter, and he went behind the bar to get some; the bar-keeper came down stairs and asked him what he did there; he said he wanted tobacco and offered to pay for it; the bar-keeper took up a club and beat him to the ground with it several times; then Briggs, the proprietor, came forward and assisted to beat him; his porte-monnaie was taken from him, and he was robbed of his pencil-case.

Mr. Spencer defended this case. He cross-examined the prosecutor, and elicited a highly entertaining account of his wanderings and enjoyments about town:

I supped at the "Bay State" saloon, with my unknown companion; I did not drink there; we then went to a lager bier saloon, drank three glasses, and one glass of brandy; there were girls or women there; we had nothing to do with them; went to French's Hotel and drank a gin cock-tail; went to Tammany and had a gin cock-tail; did not drink the whole of it; then we hired a carriage, and rode up town to Wooster-street, and called at a house of ill-fame; they would not let us in, and we went to another house of ill-fame in Leonard-street; they would not let us in, and we went to Brigg's saloon, where we had something more to drink—a gin cock-tail, and where I was beaten; my companion stole my watch and chain; I told police officer Hunt I thought he was a thief; the pocket-book may have fallen out of my hand when I was struck; I asked my companion for the watch; he said he had not got it; I told him I must have it; he took it out of his pocket and gave it me; I put it as I thought into my breast-pocket, but it slipped down into my boot; I did not know it was in my boot till I was going to bed.

Moses Hunt, police officer, testified there was a large tobacco box standing on the counter of the saloon on the night in question.

Mr. Spencer showed, in his defence and examination of witnesses, that the prosecutor was detected near the money-drawer under the most suspicious circumstances. The drawer had been robbed a few nights before. Mr. Briggs was on a sofa watching his movements.

Several witnesses deposed that they heard the prosecutor say that he did not see Mr. Briggs at all that night, and that Mr. Briggs told him subsequently that if he had got his fingers into the money-drawer, it would have gone hard with him.

The Recorder, in charging the Jury, reviewed the case in terms that were anything but complimentary to the prosecutor.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Spencer immediately moved that the prosecutor should be arrested for perjury. To this the District Attorney objected, and the matter dropped.

BARBARITY—TEARING A HORSE'S TONGUE OUT.

Townsend R. Haight, a driver, was charged with maliciously tearing a horse's tongue out, on the 23d of August.

Joseph H. Edgerley, deposed, that on the above day, a train was stopping in front of No. 206 Fulton-street, where he worked; it hindered him from getting some goods into his store, and he went to the Porter-house next door, and asked the driver, who was drinking there, to move the team; the accused answered that the horses were "baulky," but that he would try; he tried for half an hour without effect; accused was advised to rub some dirt on the animal's tongue—an expedient that will sometimes start horses; he did so, and then taking hold of the tongue, he gave it a pull and tore off about eight inches of it, which he threw down, saying, "D——n you, you are done for;" witness then started off for an officer and got one.

Mr. Spencer, who also defended this case, cross-examined the witness: The tongue was not nearly cut in two by the bit; it was all fresh and bloody; the accused broke several sticks over the animal before he touched his tongue; the horse did not jerk back his head till after the tongue was pulled out.

F. W. Raymond, cartman, saw the affair; it was he who suggested to Mr. Haight to put dirt in the horse's mouth; the horse did not jerk his head back; the act was maliciously done.

Seth Holden keeps the hotel where the prisoner was drinking. This witness gave his testimony in favor of the prisoner. The tongue, he said, was almost cut in two by the bit; there was no blood on the piece that was torn off.

John Judd had had charge of the horse in question for some months; his tongue had been cut for a long time, and he could not eat his food in consequence.

The case will be continued this day.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Small lots bring $6 75 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in rather better demand at former rates. The sales include 180 packages Government Java at 13¼c.; and 1,000 bags Rio at 9¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Appears very quiet and languid; only very small lots having been disposed of to-day within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Middling Fair	9	9¼	9¼	9½
Fair	9½	9½	10	10½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not quite so brisk, but owners steadily adhere to the old range of prices. The supply is small and favors the maintenance of the range. The day's sales reach 6,300 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50	@$8 00
Ordinary State	8 25	@ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½	@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50	@ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 75	@ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½	@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½	@ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	8 87½	@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50	@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 75	@11 75

Parties paying cash obtained supplies 12½@25c. ⅌ bbl. under these quotations. Canadian is quiet but firm, with small sales in lots, amounting in all to about 1,000 bbls. Southern is in less active demand at previous figures, the sales embracing only 1,500 bbls., at $9 75@$9 50 for low mixed to good straight and favorite brands; with $9 75@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

FRUIT—Sales were made to-day of 1,000 boxes Bunch Raisins at former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is rare and needed, at advancing rates. The day's operations comprise 2,600 bushels inferior to sound Canadian, free, at $1 88,—the being the same lot—the was procured yesterday at $1 80; and 2,500 bushels Long Island Red, on private terms. Rye is in good demand, at buoyant rates. 1,400 bushels Northern brought $1 48. Barley and Oats are neglected. Corn [illegible] White, bricker and firmer. The day's transactions comprise 25,000 bushels, at 90c.@93c. for very poor to Prime Western Mixed; 95c.@96c. for Southern Yellow, and 95c. for Round Yellow, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 1,500 bales River taken, at yesterday's prices.

HOPS—Some 40 bales New were sold at 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Remains quite dull and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive, yet firm at $1 87½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—The demand for this article is very limited and prices are unchanged.

LIME—We have nothing new to notice in Rockland which is scarce and quiet.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in good request, and has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls. at 26c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are dull and heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new has occurred in Rosin, Tar, or crude Turpentine. About 160 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 46c.@47c. ⅌ gal.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are essentially unchanged. There exists a slightly improved demand for Linseed at 90c.@91c., in lots from store, ⅌ gal. Lard Oil is inactive, but quoted firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without any further material change. The day's business includes 850 bbls. at $12 87½@$12 [illegible] for mess, and $12 25 for prime ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs and Cut Meats are as previously reported. Lard is in fair request and steady, with sales of 400 bbls. common to prime at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at former prices, the sales including 300 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8 50@$11 for Country Mess, $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ⅌ bbl. For Prime Mess Beef, the range is from $20@$27 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are less sought after at $13 25@$15 ⅌ lb. Butter is in good demand at 18c.@25c. for Ohio, and 19c.@25c. for State, ⅌ lb. Fair to prime Cheese is selling at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Common to Prime is inactive and depressed at $4 25@$5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—There have been 1,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs sold at $1 ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The inquiry is rather tame, and prices are infirm. The day's sales add up only 150 hhds. prime New-Orleans, at 5½c.@6c.; small lots of Texas on private terms; and of Cuba, at 4⅝c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is less active, but is steady, at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 100 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 30½c.@31c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 20,000 bushels Corn, chiefly at 4½d. in ships' bags; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 1,200 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 300 bbls. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Pork, at 2s.; and 500 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. For other ports, the shipments were insignificant, at old rates.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirée as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 3-story basement and attic house No. 44 Westerlo-st., in the City of Albany, with or without the furniture, is offered for sale or to let; or it would be exchanged for railroad securities or other property. Apply to W. AUSTIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the northwest corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., free of all encumbrances. Title indisputable. Beginning on the N. W. corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., running northerly on 2d-av. 102 feet 3 inches, thence northwesterly 101 feet 7 inches, and thence southerly to 1st-st. 142 feet 5 inches, thence southeasterly 103 feet 7 inches on 1st-st. to place of beginning. Said property offered at private sale. Map of property and all information regarding it, may be had of WM. W. WHITE, No. 46 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a magnificent view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 42 John-st., and G. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st.; BOOME & BUNNELL, No. 377 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

QUIT-CLAIMS FOR MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY.—The undersigned would say to lot-owners in Mount Vernon, who all know the condition of said property, that he is determined, so far as himself and family are concerned, to give quit-claims to all lot owners who may desire them, on or before the 1st day of January. All those who may desire such deeds, will please leave their names and the number of lot at J. VANDERBILT'S Clothing store, No. 81 Fulton-st., or send, post paid, to Mount Vernon. JOHN STEPHENS.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing [illegible] rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Within sixteen to twenty-two miles of New-York, by railroad. One of 50 acres, one of 45, one of 40, one of 15, one of 136, one of 15, one of 165, and one of 50 acres. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 13th-st., New-York. Both room and power suitable for any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first class three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, in a first-rate neighborhood up town. For sale or exchange for land. Call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of 6th-av. and 30th-st. MR. TURNER.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3 story and high basement house, No. 29 West 27th-st., has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 10 lots of land at Astoria. Also a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of fine quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Parsons, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mace, Dunardi, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET.—Over the store of house No. 86 Canal-st., corner of Greene-st. Will be let at reduced rent. Apply in the store No. 86 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 132 Cliff-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, three-fourths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. G. Dowling,	R. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l T. Skidmore,
Gassaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.
George V. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. E. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
John Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Wing Hall,	Robert L. Hone,	

ROBERT L. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John S. Briggs,	Chas. J. Harris,
John A. Kennedy,	J. L. Fitzgerald,	Isaac C. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	J. F. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. T. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John Gunther,
F. Cunningham,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	S. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter A. Titus,	Henry M. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	J. C. Charlesworth,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. Halfall,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Finis,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	R. N. Weeks,	Chas. M. Mott,
Abraham Bell,	Jno. Mowley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 23 William-st. and No. 172 Canal-st. Property generally insured, against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary. Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite Nassau. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. This Company insure against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT ENGLISH WASHING MACHINE is now in operation at the Astor House, and saving from $5 to $8 dollars a day in their washing. [illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip. [illegible] M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor Avenue, [illegible] JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition, cloth, 305 pages, 72 colored engravings. [illegible]

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for, if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Hartley, Rushton & Smith, L. A. Hoodly, R. A. Quinn, Coleman & Coutelle, E. H. Guion, Dr. Fessch, James Cuming, Dr. Longring and J. Jones.

SOUR STOMACH, BAD BREATH, PAINS IN THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.—After eating, Heartburn, and Sick Head-ache are common symptoms of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR is a most rapid and certain vegetable remedy for all these symptoms, while it gives strength and vigor to the whole system. Price $1 per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 123 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Function. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 15 Warren-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st. [illegible]

SHERMAN—For chapped hands, &c. [illegible] Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in general—first class accommodation, in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public, that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHARLES H. SMITH, Esq., counsellor-at-law, of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Ballows, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] the "SMITHSONIAN," [illegible] AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, SECURITY, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. [illegible] SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and lease, with a five year's lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal markets of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 25 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL.—The Proprietor of the Gruntz Hotel, No. 125 Grand-st., would respectfully inform the public, especially the lovers of good song, that he has attached to his establishment a large room suitable for musical parties or glee clubs. Open day and evening, gratuitously. A professor on the piano constantly in attendance. G. TERANCE.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN E. YALE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1854.

J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Your favor, requesting an account of the raising of the steamer Fenton, came safe to hand, and we hasten to give you the following details of her loss and subsequent recovery. The Fenton struck a large submerged rock on the Missouri River, 35 miles above St. Louis, last month, and filled in about 40 minutes, and sunk in about 18 feet water. She was somewhat listed, and one guard and part of her hull was just out of water, while the other guard lay 2 or 3 feet of water over it. [illegible] The tonnage of the Fenton is about 180 tons. We estimated the discharge of the pump at about 300 bbls. of water per minute. The steam from it was 40 inches lift, 10 inches wide, and run at the rate of 10 miles per hour, as we ascertained by a light paddle-wheel made for the purpose.—Yours truly, (Signed,) [illegible]

The "Gwynne Pumping Engine" may be seen in operation at the Fire Works, south side Atlantic Dock Basin. Visitors are invited to call and see model at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Dec. 15, and SATURDAY, 16th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of J. T. Cook, Esq., No. 386 Broadway, a large and valuable stock of Cabinet Furniture, to be sold positively without reserve; consisting of: Parlor Furniture—Elegant rosewood sets in every variety of pattern, both modern and antique. [illegible]

Dining-room and Library Furniture in oak, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut [illegible]

Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, double and single washstands [illegible]

Cottage furniture, richly enameled and decorated, of every color and pattern. [illegible]

Also, curtains in brocatelle and damask, and a large variety of miscellaneous furniture articles. This stock comprises the largest and most complete assortment offered this season, and will positively be sold without limit. We consequently invite connoisseurs and the public to examine it before purchasing elsewhere, as the sale offers an unequaled opportunity for purchasers to supply themselves with rich, substantial furniture at low prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 12th, FRIDAY, 15th, and MONDAY, 18th Dec., at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of [illegible] No. 45 Maiden-lane, near William-st.—The entire stock of rich Fancy Goods and Holiday Presents, being the entire importation of the above well-known Importer, (positively without reserve,) consisting of Rich Parisian Bronzes—Antique and modern, of the most recherché subjects and designs, all of which are warranted. [illegible]

Pearl inlaid and Silver mounted Jewel Caskets, card receivers and bijouteries of every description. [illegible]

Toys—The largest and finest assortment, comprising every variety of pattern, from the cheapest to the most costly. [illegible]

We particularly request the attention of the public and those intending to purchase for the Holidays, to this sale, as comprising the largest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City. Every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Terms, cash for all sums of $300 and under; over that amount, five per cent off. Goods on exhibition on Monday, 11th inst. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 15, at No. 335 Hudson-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description [illegible] couch beds, clocks, &c. &c. Sale positive without regard to weather, and goods must be removed the same day or the day following.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY (Friday) Dec. 15, at their Salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock—A large assortment of Fancy Goods [illegible]

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—[illegible]

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—J. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-room [illegible] A good chance for dealers and those in want of furniture.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES.—Several new rosewood 6½ and 7 octave piano-fortes, very excellent instruments, to be sold without reserve to pay advances.

S. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, GILT FRAMED MIRRORS, DECORATED CHINA WARE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock [illegible] Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TUCKER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom [illegible] &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. B. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. [illegible] large lot of damaged goods. For full particulars see catalogues.

M. WEST, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. W. SHIRLEY will sell [illegible] THOMAS F. FIELD.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock [illegible] with Meerschaum cigar holders, mounted in silver, ivory and yellow amber.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TABLE FURNITURE, CHESSBOARDS, &c.—VANDEWATER & TUCKER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 16 [illegible]

JOS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER & CO.—Will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SAFES, FIXTURES, TOYS, FANCY GOODS.—THIS DAY, at No. 27 Dey-st. [illegible] chairs, oil-cloth, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1854, at 11 o'clock A.M. [illegible] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff. THOS. CARLIN, Deputy Sheriff.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company [illegible] By order of the Executive Committee. J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par [illegible] JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—[illegible] GILEAD A. SMITH.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 5 Tryon-row.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 1st January next, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 11 o'clock, A.M., and close at 1 o'clock, P.M. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$5,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on two lots of ground and buildings [illegible] Apply to EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 302 Broome-st.

BROKEN BANK BILLS BOUGHT.—The highest price will be paid in gold for all kinds of broken bank money. [illegible] JAMES M. TAYLOR, corner of Chatham-square and James-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco [illegible] J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis [illegible] DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$10,000 WANTED—On Bond and Mortgage [illegible]

PAHQUIOQUE BANK—DANBURY, CONN.—[illegible] 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold strictly on commission, by S. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 5 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. [illegible] CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY [illegible] NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill-holders of the EIGHTH AVENUE BANK.—[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend [illegible] By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

NOTICE.—A cash dividend of 5 per cent. on the full paid stock of this Company [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors. Dec. 6, 1854. PARKER HANDY, Treasurer.

CENTRAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank [illegible] LEVI DODGE, Cashier. Dec. 13, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1854.

THE INTEREST due 15th inst. on the New-York Central Railroad Convertible Bonds [illegible] will be paid at this Office.

THE JANUARY INTEREST—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his Office, No. 21 Broadway [illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] made by SAM HART & CO. [illegible] opposite Astor House.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 290 GREENWICH-ST. [illegible]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—[illegible] BETT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HATS—SAVE A DOLLAR.—[illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—[illegible] THOMAS F. DE VOE [illegible] market.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. —— BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. [illegible] No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Sept. 30 ... 1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20 ... 1854
Saturday, Oct. 14 ... 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4 ... 1854
Saturday, Oct. 28 ... 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18 ... 1854
Saturday, Nov. 11 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1 ... 1854
Saturday, Nov. 25 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15 ... 1854
Saturday, Dec. 9 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29 ... 1854
Saturday, Dec. 23 ... 1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13 ... 1854
	Wednesday, Dec. 27 ... 1854

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line can not carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 3. ASIA, Lott, Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. [illegible] For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—[illegible]

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year [illegible] THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS [illegible] OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. [illegible] DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT [illegible] For information or passage apply to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA [illegible] LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA [illegible]

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—[illegible] LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 35 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA [illegible] SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31 [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—[illegible] McDONALD BROS., No. 265 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BASSFORD & BROWER'S PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, No. 667 Broadway [illegible] T. FRANKLIN BASSFORD, FRED W. BROWER. (Formerly of Jaques & Brother.)

PIANOS.—A 6½ octave rosewood piano, nearly new, with cover and stool, for $150 [illegible] J. F. JONES, No. 15 Ann-st., 3d floor.

A BARGAIN TO SUIT THE TIMES.—[illegible] McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 265 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—[illegible] BENNETT & CO., No. 361 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 7-octave piano [illegible]

GRAND AND (SQUARE) PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible] T. SCHUBERTH & CO. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—[illegible] GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-Fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. RAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 113 3d av., cor. 14th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—[illegible]

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—[illegible] J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. [illegible] Washington-st.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—[illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—[illegible]

EDWARD A. FRAZER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW [illegible]

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, (Sundays excepted,) for Albany and Troy.

LEAVING DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE-STREETS.—Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and all Stations North; Way Express, 3 P. M. [illegible]

FROM CITY HALL STATION.—Croton Falls at 4 P. M. [illegible]

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.—Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M. White Plains at 12 M.

Passengers may also secure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo, and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices [illegible]

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—[illegible]

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 10:05 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (270 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER,

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

[illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN [illegible] SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—[illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 27 [illegible]

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—[illegible] THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. [illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—[illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets [illegible] No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy [illegible] Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 497 Broadway. D. GRACKLER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art [illegible]

1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by Fr. De Braekeleer.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by [illegible]
3. THE STORM, by [illegible]
4. THE BULLS, by [illegible] Verboeckhoven.

These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 30th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

[illegible]

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—[illegible]

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES of Beef, Mutton, &c. [illegible]

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—[illegible] JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible] to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice [illegible]

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment [illegible] JONATHAN W. ALLEN [illegible]

Second—[illegible]

Third—[illegible]

Fourth—[illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof [illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—ABRAM D. HUNT and ALPHEUS C. BADGLEY against The Kentucky Trust Company Bank.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action [illegible]

WEEKS, DeFOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

WEEKS, DeFOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES W. LYNDE against ELIZA BINGHAM, DAVID BINGHAM, SARAH L. LEVY, ABRAHAM G. LEVY, FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, ROSWELL G. PIERCE, ROBERT D. ATTERBURY, WILLIAM FLEMING, and AARON H. BURR.—To the defendants SARAH L. LEVY and ABRAHAM G. LEVY: You are hereby summoned [illegible]

CHARLES E. LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—REBECCA MITCHELL against RICHARD HOWKINS.—[illegible]

To Richard Howkins, the above named defendant.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given [illegible] BENJAMIN TREADWELL [illegible]

SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, RALPH C. EVELETH, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH [illegible] JONATHAN D. WILSON [illegible]

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE [illegible]

CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix. CHARLES B. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible] JAMES DONNELL JACKSON [illegible]

JOHN COMB, JOHN NIX.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of Albany [illegible] JOSEPH GIBSON [illegible]

ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMEN [illegible]

A. B. BELKNAP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible] SAMUEL WASHBURN [illegible]

FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 33 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—A fine article of Lump Cumberland [illegible] LEEDS & POTTER, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT having this day withdrawn from the firm of W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO. [illegible] TAPSCOTT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut [illegible] SOLOMON FANNING, No. 69 Catharine-st. [illegible]

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—[illegible] THOMAS F. PHILLIPS [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—[illegible] F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF NINTH-AVENUE [illegible]

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET [illegible]

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET [illegible]

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET [illegible]

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said City [illegible]

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1854.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible]

JOSEPH ZUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible]

JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible]

JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times

THE CINCINNATI INFERNAL MACHINE CASE.

Trial of Wm. Arrison, on Charge of Murder of Isaac Allison and Wife.

CRIMINAL COURT—Before Judge Flinn.

SECOND DAY.

Condensed from the Cincinnati Gazette.

Charles Jackson, sworn: On the evening of June 20th last, was in the bindery store at the corner of Western Row and Longworth; between 8 and 9 o'clock a boy by the name of King brought in a box, and said it was for Mr. Allison; I looked at the card on top of the box, and it was for Allison, and told the boy I would give it between 8 and 9 o'clock; took the box and gave it to Baker; in the meantime the box lay on the counter, and I laid my head on it; Dr. Baker shook the box and said he thought there was sand in it; the box was heavy, about 12 inches long, 8 high and 4 wide, and was covered with lead colored paper, tied with white wrapping twine, the card underneath the twine.

The card was handed witness, and he said it was of the same size and contained the same direction as the one on the box.

Dr. Thomas Cummings—Knew Arrison; had known him since January, 1853, and roomed with him; was a fellow student with him at the Medical College; knew Allison since last Winter, he was made steward by the Faculty; there was a difficulty between them; don't know what it was about; prisoner was employed as house surgeon; they had had words with each other, at different times; once about the price of a book which Arrison had bought of Allison; they called each other knaves, cowards, and d——d liars; when Allison stepped up to Arrison, struck him twice and knocked him down, injuring him severely; cannot recollect how long this was before the explosion; Arrison afterward said, "I have a great notion to kill him."

On the evening of June 20, witness was sitting in the [illegible] when the boy Jackson handed the box to Dr. J. W. Baker, saying there was a box for Allison, the steward; Doctor said he would hand it to him; witness lifted the box and found it heavy; Dr. Baker said that Allison had been getting several boxes lately; witness shook it beside his head, and thought there was a sound like sand; afterwards concluded it was the rustling of paper; box was about the size of the one in Court; there was brown paper around it; card now exhibited was of the size of the one on box, and had the same inscription; there was a hole in the card, through which the string ran; can't say whether this was the card or not; it resembles it; at the time of explosion, was on the pavement of Longworth; the sound was very loud; rushed up stairs, saw fire, went after water; returned; saw Dr. Baker taking Mrs. Allison out; she was taken down stairs; Mr. Allison was taken into the faculty room; the bed clothing was on fire, and was put out by water.

After the explosion, saw pieces of the box resembling those now in Court, and pieces of shell; saw Allison after the explosion; he was lying on the table, with his bowels protruding from the wounds; he was also wounded in the thigh; saw some fifteen holes in the thigh; he was burnt in the face; there were between twenty and thirty patients in the hospital in the marine department; their expenses, he thinks, are paid by Government; saw Allison while dying; he died that night, about an hour and a half after the explosion.

[Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.]

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Jacob Blackburn, sworn: Am a medical student; have been in the drug store at corner of Sixth and Freeman; have known defendant since March, 1853; heard him say on Wednesday, after the fight at the hospital, that deceased and Baker had ill-treated him; said he should let deceased alone, but if he ever crossed his path he would blow a hole through his heart; said if he could get his money he would leave, but could not get his money of Baker; on Saturday, before the fight between him and deceased, prisoner borrowed a pistol of witness, and returned it the Friday before the explosion; he said, I have not used it, but shall get even with him yet; said he was going to leave in a few days, and go to Iowa; when he borrowed the pistol, he said he was going to shoot a dog; witness asked him for pistol before he returned it; said he had not used it; had it not with him at the time, or he would have blown his heart out then; he was speaking of Allison; he was frequently at the drug-store; had tended it some months in 1853; had free access to it at all times; we kept powder in papers of two ounces to half a pound; he could get it any time; I saw him last on Friday afternoon before the explosion; he wore then a white hat, blue or black coat, and white pants; he said some time while he had the pistol, that he [illegible] expecting a fight with Allison; have seen his writing, and should know his writing. (A letter was here handed witness.) It looks like Arrison's. (Witness produced papers that he knew to be Arrison's handwriting.) Had powder at the store in cans, containing several pounds, also half-pound cans; had no [illegible] bottles.

Cross-examined—Prisoner was a quiet man so far as witness knew; occasionally got excited, but it was soon over; on Saturday they had a difficulty; in the afternoon he borrowed the pistol; on Sunday they had the fight; on Monday witness saw Allison; Allison told him he had a fight with Arrison; Allison said he had never liked Arrison, nor did Arrison like him; said he went out to get four or five glasses of liquor; [illegible] and wanted to raise a fuss; went in and asked Arrison for his book which he had borrowed; Arrison handed it to him and told him it was soiled, and would pay him the money for it if he wished; Allison said, [illegible] the money; Arrison handed him $2; Allison asked $2 50; Arrison handed him a $2 50 gold piece; [illegible] was going out of the room when he asked why Allison asked so much for it; then followed the hard words and the fight; this conversation witness partly related to Arrison, and advised Arrison to let Allison alone, but added, I would not let a man run over me so; Arrison said he should let him alone, and then made the threatening remark that if he ever crossed his path again he would blow a hole through his heart; Arrison had several times told witness that Dr. Baker had borrowed $[illegible] of him, and would not repay it; that he offered to take $[illegible] and wait for the balance till next Spring, when he had finished his course.

Mr. Dickson—Tell how he said Dr. Baker got the money from him.

Witness said that Arrison said that Allison kept every door locked, and when Arrison wished anything, Allison would go with him, see what he got, and then lock the door; the remark, "I will blow a hole through his heart," might refer to Dr. Baker, instead of Allison; never missed any powder from the drug-store; a large quantity could not be taken without its being known; [illegible] mistaken, but thought not, as to Arrison's writing.

J. L. Hively, sworn: Am a carpenter in the firm of Hively & McCullough; the shop is on Plum-street; in June last it was on Fifth, between Plum and Western-row; made a box on the 21st or 22d of June last; a black walnut box; a gentleman came in about 1 o'clock; said he wanted a box made eight or nine inches long, four high, and four deep in the clear, out of mahogany or black walnut; about half-past 7 of the same day, a gentleman came in and asked—"Is my box done?" I handed it to him; he examined it, and said it would not quite do yet; said he wanted a thin piece to go inside, I fitted it for him; he then said he wanted a hole bored in it; I bored it; he paid $1 25 for it; as he was going, he said he wanted to borrow a screw-driver; after some reluctance, I let him have one; he promised to return it next morning; the next morning he came with the box and said it was hardly long enough; but would do if a little was cut out of each end; one of the hands commenced doing it; Mr. McCullough (my partner) coming in, he took it and finished it, and the man left; on Saturday he brought in the screw-driver.

The witness was then asked to pick out the man who got the box made. He picked out the prisoner, Arrison.

(The fragments of the box were then produced.)

Witness said the man gave instructions to have the pieces forming the groove for the sliding lid to be screwed on, and the lid so made that when the lid was in its place it would make a smooth top. Witness examined the box pieces, and identified them as being portions of the box made at his shop. (The sides, ends, and bottom of the box were produced. The peculiar shape of the space gouged in each end was easy to identify.)

Cross-examined—Have a joining shop; many persons calling; know the prisoner from his calling twice on Thursday; he called twice at the shop; called again on Friday with the box; called again on Saturday to return the screw-driver; met him again on Saturday afternoon, and again on Sunday, on the street; he had on black boots, white Marseilles vest, black coat, white hat with long fur; noticed the man particularly, because he called at 7½ o'clock on Thursday, an unusual hour, when mechanics' shops are closed, and witness was there by accident; he also had a downcast look on Friday; when I met him on Saturday I spoke to him, and he made no reply; the reason I recognize him so well is because he has rather high cheek-bones, and I have a good recollection of features; saw nothing peculiar in his walk, as I noticed, or in his voice, or in the motions of his mouth when talking; never was mistaken in the features of a man; never addressed a wrong man by mistake, to the best of my knowledge; this is the man that got the box; the looks of that man were as bright in my memory as your face is now; after I heard of the explosion, I never suspected this man till I was questioned about the box next morning by Capt. Hulse; I afterwards saw the pieces at the Mayor's office; a workman generally knows his own work.

Direct Resumed—Saw the prisoner six times at the time of making the box; saw him on Sunday nearly opposite the Medical College; the hat now in Court very much resembles the one he had on then; the vest shown looked like the one the man had on; he had on a frock coat.

Michael Twomey, sworn: Worked in Hively & McCullough's shop last Summer; saw the box while making; saw it brought back to be enlarged; the man who brought it said it was made for a particular purpose, and it did not suit; the man told how he wished it enlarged; one of the workmen began it, and Mr. McCullough finished it, and the man took it away.

On being asked if the man was now in the room, witness picked out Arrison; thinks he had on a black hat.

Cross-examined—Never made many boxes, and don't know as there is any peculiarity in the make of it; the man had on heavy whiskers—there was no particular mark by which he knew him; the prisoner looked very much like the man who got the box; he had a dress coat.

Direct resumed—By whiskers, means a heavy beard, heavier than the prisoner has now. (The prisoner has heavy whiskers.)

Joseph Moor, sworn: Worked for Hively & McCullough last Summer; a man wanted a black walnut box made; it was made and taken away; the man brought it back to be made longer; I went to work at it chiseling out the ends; before I got it done, McCullough came in, took the box and finished it, and the man took

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away; the fragments now in court are exactly like the pieces of the box made there in the shop.

Cross-examined—The man said that black walnut would answer; Hively was not present when the box was enlarged; there was nothing peculiar in the make of the box; the man had on a black hat; do not remember the kind of his coat; do not recollect anything of the beard.

Dr. J. M. Locke—Am a chemist; at request of Dr. Purdon had examined pieces of the box and iron; had detected sulphate of potash, which is the remains of burnt gunpowder; had detected no remains of fulminating powder; concluded that no explosive material but gunpowder was used.

The white appearance on the iron indicated that common wall mortar had been used in the affair.

Cross-examined—It was his opinion that gunpowder had been used in the affair.

George Hood, sworn: Know the defendant; got acquainted with him about a year ago, before the explosion, while he was tending at the drug-store; am a house-painter; had purchased paints of prisoner, while laid up with a sore hand; witness had frequently called at the store; about the 23d of June last, on the Friday before the explosion, saw prisoner; he was in Harrison's carpenter-shop, on George and Mound; I had got in through the window; went into the back yard, returned to the shop and found Arrison in there, trying to make a board resembling the cover of the box, thinner; he could not succeed, and asked me to do it; I did it; the piece now in court is the identical piece I worked on; it was to be made thinner in the middle, leaving the edges full thickness.

Cross-examined—I know the piece by the manner I gouged it out; think it was done by an inch and a half chisel.

Direct resumed—I asked Arrison what the lid was for; he said, "Ask me no questions and I will tell you no lies;" after we got out asked him again; he said he was going to send a present to some young relations in Iowa.

Cross-examination resumed—Do not know the precise time I fixed the lid for him; it was in the afternoon, between 2 and 5 o'clock—perhaps later.

Here the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock in the morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

$250,000, Money, Bonds, &c., Grand Trunk Railroad Office, Montreal.

22,000, Windham Bank, Connecticut.

16,000, Boatmen's Savings' Bank, St. Louis.

5,000, Treasurer's Office, Crown Point.

8,000, Railroad Office, Augusta, Ga.

These amounts show but a portion of the actual sums robbed from sheet iron Safes and similar securities within the last ten months. During the same time the losses by fire at Troy, Milwaukee and Cleveland constitute another heavy account, chargeable to these apologies, every dollar of which would have been saved by the use of LILLIE'S Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes and Locks.

A full assortment constantly on hand at the dépôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvass, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings and at a trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men, and women too, who may wish to know in what calling or pursuit they would best succeed, can obtain reliable information on the point, by consulting Prof FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway. Phrenological examinations, with charts and written descriptions, given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Beautifully Engraved Cards from GOLDSMITH'S off-hand penmanship, may be obtained by leaving orders at the Academy, where specimens of unrivalled beauty may be seen. One of these Cards is a New-Year's gift. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL.—The only real life-size Photographs on canvas are made by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway. Specimens can be seen at his gallery. Stereoscopes and Crayons taken to perfection in any weather.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The rarest specimens of photographs ever exhibited in America may be seen at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Perfect results produced without retouching or pencilling. Copies of any desired size from small originals.

[Advertisement.]

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—All New-York City Banks taken at par; Government Stock 60 cents; Bridgeton, 60; Wheat Growers', 20; Lewis County, 40; Washtenaw, 40—at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Tucker Murder Trial—No Verdict.

The Jury in this case came into Court yesterday morning, after being out forty-four hours, and stated that they could not agree upon a verdict, and were *discharged*. When the Jury first retired, six were for rendering a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity, and the remaining six held an adverse opinion—and stood thus when they came into Court. TUCKER was remanded to jail, and it is intimated that he will not be tried again on this indictment, but on another, for assault and battery, with intent to kill his wife, at the time the child was killed. The general opinion in the community among intelligent men seems to be that TUCKER was insane at the time of the commission of the offence for which he has just been tried.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 11, by Rev. Jas. Millett, at his residence, No. 360 Broome-st., JOSEPH W. CHAPIN, of Woodbury, Conn., to Miss ELIZA JANE WALLER, of Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, JOHN BERRY, of Elizabethtown, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH MERON, of this City.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. J. B. Dobbins, A. C. MESERVE, Esq., to Miss ISABELLA S., second daughter of Charles Idell, Esq., of Hoboken.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

At New Market, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Wm. Hiers, JOSIAH H. DE WITT, Esq., of New-York, to AMANDA, daughter of N. B. Meeker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 9, ISRAEL COLLINS. The deceased was about 35 years of age; occupation, house-carpenter. For further information, his relatives can apply to the subscriber, D. D. BLAUVELT, Jr., No. 754 Washington-st., New-York.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 14, LAVINIA P., daughter of John S. and Jane P. Bell.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on the 15th inst., from No. 257 West 18th-st. Her remains will be taken to Orange Co., for interment, next morning.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, of consumption, ADELAIDE JOHNSON, wife of Abel Bennett, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec 15, from the residence of her father, James W. Johnson, Esq., No. 145 West 18th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 13, at her late residence, No. [illegible] 6th av., of consumption, MARIA A., wife of Henry A. Bainbridge, and daughter of S. R. Hammond.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 14, of dropsy, Mrs. HANNAH WING, relict of the late Theodore Wing, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and also the members of the Empire Lodge, No. 64, of Odd Fellows, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Harvey Brown, No. 148 Clinton-st., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 14th inst., SARAH MARIA, wife of Latimer B. Shaw, and daughter of Mr. J. W. Smith, deceased.

Her funeral will take place at the third house in Ryerson-st., from Fulton av., on Friday (this day,) afternoon, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without a more particular invitation. A car leaves Fulton Ferry every four minutes. Her remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, CHARLES NEWELL, second son of Edmund L. and Adelaide M. Palmer, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 127 Harrison-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst., ELIZABETH R., wife of H. W. Bates.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 60 State-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, at [illegible], EDWARD F. COX, aged [illegible] years, son of Mr Samuel Cox.

"He sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from Summit-st., near Henry, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 14, MARY, eldest daughter of Theodore and Catherine Ayers, aged 17 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at the M. E. Church, Astoria, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 15th inst.

At Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas, on Monday, Oct. 30, Mrs. CATHARINE E. HILLER, relict of the late Capt. Benjamin Hiller, of New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 14.

$5,000	Georgia 7s	100	10	Penn. Coal Co.	99½
2,500	Virginia 6s	90½	150	Cumb. Coal Co. ...s3	25½
36,000	do. ...b3	89½	50	do. ...b3	25½
2,015	Panama Bs. (2d is.)	74	100	do.	25
3,000	do.	73	13	Mich. Southern R. R.	90
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B. s3	64	10	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	94
2,000	do. ...b3	64	10	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	56
10,000	do. ...s3	64	65	N. Y. Central R. R.	79
1,000	do. ...b60	65	100	do. ...b60	79
8,000	do. ...s3	64	10	do. ...s3	79
4,000	do. ...s30	64	750	do. ...c	79
2,500	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds s3	81	100	do.	79
2,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R. Bd.	85	50	do. ...c	79
25	Phenix Bank	104	200	do. ...b60	79
20	Bowery Bank	100	400	do. ...s30	79
22	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	104	100	do. ...s3	79
10	do.	103½	50	do. ...s10	79
250	do. ...b6m.	106	250	Erie Railroad ...s3	34
150	do. ...s3	103	100	do. ...b3	34
200	do. ...b6m.	107	150	do. ...s3	34
10	Am. Exchange Bank	98	15	do.	34
10	do.	98½	200	do.	34
50	Canton Company ...c	17	300	do. ...s3	34
50	do. ...s10	17	250	do. ...c	34
300	do. ...c	17	100	do. ...b15	35
300	do. ...b60	17	100	Harlem Railroad ...s3	24
950	Nic. Transit Co. ...s10	15	200	do. ...s3	24
325	do.	15	100	Reading Railroad. b30	66
150	do. ...s3	15	100	do. ...c	66
110	do. ...b3	15	200	do. ...s3	66
200	do.	15	25	Panama Railroad. b60	73
100	do. ...s10	15	5	do.	73
20	do.	15	1,000	Gold Hill Mine ...s10	1½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ind'a State 5s. b30	75	300	Nicara. Trans Co.	15½
14,000	Virginia 6s	90½	65	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	92
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81	100	Reading Railroad. b30	66
1,000	Erie Income Bds.	94½	100	do. ...s10	66
2,000	do.	95	100	do. ...s30	66
5,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '62.	76	120	Ill. Central R. R. b4	99
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	64½	25	Panama Railroad. b60	73
15,000	do. ...s30	64½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ...s4	79
20,000	do. ...s3	64	50	do. ...s10	79
100	Phenix Bank	103	5	do.	79
100	Canton Company	17	100	do. ...s30	79
200	Erie Railroad	35	50	do.	79
100	do. ...s30	35	100	do. ...c	80
100	do. ...b15	36	50	Hudson Riv. R. R. b15	38
325	do.	35	50	do. ...b15	38
50	do.	35	50	do. ...b60	38
100	do. ...tw	35	10	Mich. Central R. R.	95

THURSDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The transfer books of the New-York Central Stock reopened to-day, and numerous contracts which matured during the ten or twelve days of closing, were settled. The Bears were sufficiently fortified with Cash Stock to make their deliveries comparatively easy, while the receivers either had orders to resell, or found it convenient or necessary to do so. The consequence was a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. from yesterday's rates, at the early Board. Other Stocks however, did not generally sympathize, but as the day advanced gradually displayed more firmness, and at the afternoon meeting of the Brokers there was a good business done at 1 ℔ cent. rise on the morning sales. New-York Central, 79¾@80 at the close. Erie, 35½@¾. Illinois Central Bonds 64½, and Michigan Central, 95 ℔ cent. There is a good request since the steamer's arrival for Virginia State sixes at 89½, and there is something doing also in various City Bonds for the Continent. The Havre steamer sails on Saturday. The transactions in Foreign Exchange for this opportunity are only moderate thus far, but as no Cunarder will be ready to sail next week, and the *Pacific's* day is extended to Wednesday week, the probability is the mail will be a considerable one. On London, bills range 108½@108¾; Paris, 5.15@5 20; the former quite abundant.

The constantly-occurring failures in this and the neighboring Cities have a tendency to neutralize the otherwise favorable influence of the cessation of Specie exports. The large Banks seem abler to help their customers, and we hear fewer complaints of the pressure from the regular Dry Goods trade. The pressure for temporary loans upon State Stocks from the West is less marked—there being more good buyers, both for these and some of the Railway Bonds. We hear that a run upon the old Bank of Savings in Chambers-street—which was noticed in one of the morning papers—was continued to-day. The Bank is kept open to a late hour this evening to answer all demands. How any unfavorable report of its solvency could have got out, unless from the circumstance that the broken Central Bank is in the same street, we are at a loss to know. But the run will soon expend itself. It could scarcely have been more uselessly directed so far as savings depositors are concerned. The means of the Institution count by millions, and in the most readily available Stocks, such as United States and New-York State and City. The failure of a large Wool house in Providence is telegraphed to-day. There was also a failure here in the Iron trade. The affairs of BLODGETT & Co., Boston, are said to be of uncertain result in the winding up. The Lowell and other New-England manufacturers are the chief sufferers, though a considerable amount falls on the Importing interest here.

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the Assistant Treasurer's Office this day: Received, $116,041; paid, $122,409 27; balance, $5,652,257 60; paid Assay Office, $221,309 67.

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. S. DRAPER, takes place to morrow (Friday) at 12½ o'clock.

We gave in our last paper the leading figures of the New-York Central Report, read to the meeting of Stockholders on Wednesday. A few additional facts are interesting, as explanatory of the items of Capital Cost and Actual Cost. These we have put in shape, partly from the items in the present Report, and partly from information of past figures.

On the Consolidation of the Road, the Capital Stock was made to reach a maximum of $23,085,800. The premiums paid the separate Roads were, in all, $8,894,500, represented by six ℔ cent. certificates. The Funded and other Debts of the separate Companies assumed were $1,368,000. Together, these items made $33,348,100. Of the Capital Stock, $3,075,000 was not then paid in, being on the shares of the projected Mohawk Valley and Syracuse direct Roads, subsequently abandoned, and the reserved Stock devoted to the general improvement of the line. The Actual Cost of the line stood on 1st May, 1853:

Expended of Capital paid in	$19,010,000
Old Debt assumed	1,368,000
On May 1, 1853, total	$20,378,000
On 30th September, 1853	22,044,420
On 30th September, 1854	25,907,274
Difference between first and last figures	$4,528,774
Reserved Stock called in	3,075,000
Balance	$1,453,774

To pay this balance for new Construction and Equipment, the Board of Direction, during the year, issued:

Real Estate 6 ℔ cents	$218,000	
Bonds and Mortgages	209,100	
New Convertible 7 ℔ cents	260,651	
		$666,790
And used part of August 4 ℔ cent. Dividend		846,984
Total		$1,453,774

Thus much for the Actual Cost and settlement of the Construction and Equipment account. The Funded Debt of the Company on Consolidation stood:

Premium Certificates as above	$8,894,500
Old Debt for Construction assumed	1,368,000
Total, May 1, 1853	$10,262,500
Total, September 30, 1854	11,947,122
Difference	$1,684,622
To which add 4 ℔ cent. August Dividend	923,424
Total	$2,608,046

Represented by

New Construction as above	$1,453,774	
Bonds for Canada Road	617,000	
Bonds to B. and Niagara lease	365,800	
		$2,436,574
Leaving unexpended September 30		$171,472

Now as to Capital Cost. This, as reported yesterday, stood Sept. 30:

In Shares	$23,085,600
Funded Debt	11,947,122
Total	$35,032,722
Add, due to Stockholders Aug. Div	923,424
Together	$35,956,146

Represented by:

Construction to 30th Sept.	$25,907,274	
Canada Stock	617,000	
B. and N. Falls lease	365,800	
Premium Certificates	8,894,500	
		$35,784,674
To go to Construction after 30th Sept.		$171,472

The original estimates for new Construction and Equipment were made to reach $6,075,000, being the amount of the reserved Mohawk Valley and Utica Direct Stock, and $3,000,000 Convertible 7 ℔ cent. Bonds. As the latter have not been sold, the earnings of the road have been used instead, and the actual expenditure cut down to the accruing means of the Company. They amounted on the 30th of September, as above, to $4,528,774. They will probably be considerably extended by the next dividend day, Feb. 1, 1855. Should two dividends then be distributed to the stockholders in the unsold Convertible Bonds of the Company, the following will be the resulting balance to be added to Construction Account, if required:

Already sold of Convertible Bonds	$390,651
Due to stockholders, August dividend	923,424
February dividend	923,424
Total appropriated	$2,237,529
Total loan, if required	3,000,000
Subject to use	$772,471

It is not intended, we believe, in any event to exceed the original estimates for new track, equipment and dépôt accommodation, nor is it the purpose of the Board to work up to them, unless the Bonds are sold at par. The exchange of $1,846,848 with the stockholders, in lieu of their dividends to February, may, if deemed advisable, be followed by a further exchange in August next, but in no event are the Bonds to go to third parties below par. On the final closing of this account the capital cost of the road will stand:

In Shares	$23,085,600
In Funded Debt	14,556,440
Total	$37,642,040

To meet the increased capital cost, the corresponding increase of gross earnings, at a running expense of 52 ℔ cent., for the current year should be about $363,000, or as $5,918,000, the gross of 1854, is to $6,281,000 in 1855, to pay the additional interest, and give the same result, 9.06 ℔ cent. to the Dividend Fund. The actual increase in the first month of the new railroad year, October, was $80,475; and in November, $107,619.

The following is a comparative statement of the Central Receipts from Passengers and Freight, during the month of November 1853 and 1854:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854	$261,159 56	$302,737 85	$563,896 41
1853	242,319 56	213,956 07	456,276 50
Increase	$20,839 00	$88,780 91	$107,619 91

We compile the following official values, (declared at the Foreign port of shipment,) of the Wine and Spirits Importation into the United States for the late fiscal year, from the documents which accompany the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The falling-off in the Brandy and Port Wine import, as compared with the previous year, is quite marked. It was caused by the partial failure of the vintage in France and Portugal. The average declared Foreign cost of Brandy in 1853, ℔ gallon, was 84 cents; in 1854, 95 cents. The duty is 100 ℔ cent.

	1854	1853
Brandy	$2,355,000	$2,251,000
Grain Spirits	564,000	324,000
Other Spirits	135,000	165,000
Beer, Ale, &c.	538,000	361,000
Port Wine	177,000	366,000
Claret	497,000	452,000
Other Red Wine	436,000	377,000
Madeira	34,000	105,000
Sherry	344,000	185,000
Sicily	32,000	45,000
Other White Wine	280,000	305,000
Champagne	380,000	359,000
Total	$5,675,000	$5,193,000

*Champagne not reported in present tables. We repeat figures of 1853.

The progress of the Importation of certain leading articles of Foreign manufacture, of which the raw material is abundantly produced in the United States, is thus marked in one of the tables which accompany the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIFIC DUTIES—PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

	Cotton Goods.	Woolen Goods.	Iron and Iron Fabrics.
1844	$13,236,000	$9,400,000	$2,285,000
1845	13,300,000	10,504,000	4,075,000

AD VALOREM DUTIES—REVENUE TARIFF.

1853	$20,412,000	$27,051,000	$30,023,000
1854	33,477,000	31,119,000	29,365,000

These were the values, at the place of foreign shipment, after deducting compensations. The amount of the three staple manufactures of Cotton, Wool and Iron, of foreign make, consumed in the United States, was

	Value.	Population.	Per Capita.
In 1844	$25,039,000	19,241,000	$1 30
In 1854	91,864,000	25,750,000	3 57

The value of foreign merchandise, of every description, imported and *consumed* in the United States during the four years referred to above, is thus given in another table of the Secretary:

	Value.	Population.	Per Capita.
In 1844	$96,950,000	19,241,000	$5 03
In 1845	101,907,000	19,784,000	5 15
In 1853	250,420,000	25,000,000	10 00
In 1854	270,712,000	25,750,000	10 50

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans and Havana—Miss Eddy, Herman Ernst and lady, Geo. S. Dunnett, J. P. Whipple, H. McCormick, (mail agent,) E. Orduna, E. Dramire, J. Stiche, and many others in the steerage.

In schr. Charles Birchard, from Attakapas—Mrs. Oliver and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 17	Sun sets	4 30	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 03	Gov. Island	4 52	Hell Gate	6 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Cleared.

Ships Splendid, Higgins, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Governor Morton, (clipper,) Burgess, San Francisco, Everett & Brown.

Barks Glory, (Pruss.,) Beyme, Belfast, Thompson & Newhaus; Jedo, Jenkins, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Brigs Traveller, Lamar, Key West, [illegible] Maitland & Co.; Ocean Wave, Shaw, Havana, [illegible] Brookman & Co.; Rapid, (Br.,) Lawrence, Halifax, Kelly & Smithers.

Schrs. J. P. Tobias, Hand, Barbadoes, McCready, Mott & Co.; Juliet Frances, Robinson, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; Peace, Westervelt, Newbern, Bateman & Rudderow; Josephine, Disosway, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; Nightingale, Hull, Providence, master; Alamo, Douglass, St. Mary's, Dollner & Potter; Queen, Chase, Philadelphia, master.

Propellers Michigan, Nichols, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson; T. F. Sparks, Morrison, Philadelphia, James Hand; Concord, Newman, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Crescent City, McGowan, New-Orleans Dec. 5, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Rebecca, (Brem.,) Kirchohm, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 219 passengers to Burchard & Buck. Experienced heavy weather on the passage. Had 8 deaths.

Ship Atalanta, (clipper,) Forrest, Boston, in ballast to J. Ogden.

Ship William, (of Bath,) Berry, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cotton &c., to Eagle & Hazard.

Ship Mary Green, Brookman, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cotton &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. A. J. Williams, 1st mate, and W. Hill, seaman, died on the passage.

Bark C. Duckwitz, (Brem.,) Hosses, Bremen 49 ds., with 217 passengers to Hennings, Gosler & Gosling.

Bark Agon and Heinrich, Kohl, Bremen 45 ds., with ballast and 178 passengers to Rechnagel & Schwab. Has experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Bark James M. Hicks, Latham, Leghorn 63 ds., with marble rags, &c., to Everett & Brown.

Brig Beaver, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Gonaives Nov. 18, with logwood and mahogany to H. Bechner & Graves, vessel to T. H. Sandford. Nov. 30 and 31, experienced very heavy gales from N. to N. W.; has been N. of Hatteras 10 ds., with heavy westerly gales; stove galley, and received other damage. Dec. 9, lat. 38 18, lon. 69 31, spoke brig Chas. A. Coe, 17 ds. from Rio Janeiro for New-York, short of provisions—supplied her. The B. took a pilot from boat No. 9, (Thos. H. Smith,) Dec. 13, off Barnegat.

Brig Ocean Bird, Lee, Malaga 58 ds., with fruit and lead to Howes & Co. Has experienced a succession of westerly gales; has been within 150 miles of New-York for 20 ds. 12th inst., lat. 39 45, lon. 69, spoke bark Homer, Faulkner, from New-York for Gibraltar, who supplied us with bread. Sld. in co. with brigs Armstrong, of New-Haven, and Mary Hamilton, of and for New-York.

Brig Wm. T. Dugan, Burton, Port-au-Prince 21 ds., with logwood and coffee to Vose, Perkins & Co. Died on board, Dec. 10, Wm. Henry Ward, of Hull, Eng., aged 18.

Brig Arcamas, (Br.,) Hallran, Boston 30 ds., with fish to master. Has had very rough weather.

Brig Melanzo, (of Stonesport,) Nichols, Pictou 10 ds., with coal to the Gas Co.

Brig Mary Farrar, Fly, Machias 8 ds., with lumber and laths to master.

Brig Palmetto, Hatch, Sierra Leone, Coast of Africa, 45 ds., with hides, &c., to R. P. Ware. Sld. in co. with brig Haywood, for Salem.

Brig Mary Howard, (Br.,) Bond, Turks Island 10 ds., with salt to Boonen & Dinwiddie.

Brig Kate Langdon, Sherman, Cayenne 19 ds., with salt and co. par to J. W. Smith & Co. Experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Brig Charles A. Coe, Hubbard, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 9, with coffee to Anderson, Smallwood & Co. Oct. 9, lat. 38 47, lon. 71 12, passed large quantities of wreck stuff, &c., has experienced heavy weather, lost stern boat, split sails, &c., and was compelled to throw overboard about 500 bags of coffee to lighten the vessel; has been to the N. of Hatteras since 30th ult.

Brig Nonesuch, (Br.,) Dav dson, Cornwallis 13 ds., with potatoes to J. & G. Whitney.

Brig E. W. Packer, Pool, Cape Haytien 17 ds., with coffee and logwood to J. L. & Wilson.

Schr. Sons of Maine, Canning, Frankfort 15 ds., with molasses to L. T. Pond.

Schr. Harriet Neal, (of Salem,) Wheeler, Para 28 ds., with india-rubber &c. Experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Schr. Charles Birchard, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Attakapas 16 ds., with molasses and moss to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather, sprung foremast, &c.

Schr. Gulf Stream, (3 masted,) Cramer, Wilmington, via Portland, Me., with naval stores to Johnson & Slagle.

Schr. J. T. Boyd, Mathews, City Point, with cotton and flour to master.

Schr. Reindeer, (Br.,) Wiggs, Bermuda 22 ds., with hides, skins, &c., to Middleton & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. to W. S. W. gales for the last 16 ds.; split sails, &c.; has been blown off the coast three times.

Schr. Ann Maria, (of Baltimore,) Michell, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. St. Stephen, Randall, Calais 8 ds., with laths to J. Boorman.

Schr. Neptune, Calligan, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary and Elizabeth, Price, Boston, for Phila.

Schr. Boston, Kelly, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Warrior, Paul, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Superior, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Vandovi, Hinman, Rockland, with lime.

☞ The schr. Mary Hill, from Gardiner, with lumber to master, went ashore this morning on Holmes' Rock, Hudson. The captain refused a pilot.

Below.

Ship Brewster, from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Dow, Lord & Co. Also, bark Denoy, (of Prospect,) from Cadiz 35 ds., and 1 bark unknown.

WIND—During the day, S. W., and light.

Spoken, &c.

Dec 2, lat. 33 38, lon. 67 36, bark Zion, Hoyt, from New-York for Cienfuegos.

Dec. 4, lat. 12 48, lon. 47 30, spoke ship Valparaiso, from Valparaiso for New-York.

Nov. 22, lat. 31 23, lon. 69 21, schr. *Flying Cornet*, hence for Jibaro.

Nov. 24, lat. 24, lon. 34 30, ship Plymouth, from Havre for New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

The bark Kate Lincoln went ashore on the point off Sandy Hook this morning, and was towed off by the steamtug Titan, without receiving any damage.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 26, brigs Two Ladies, Downes, for Boston in 4 ds.; H. C. Brooks, Driscoll, for New-York in [illegible]; bark Magnolia, Allen, for do. in 10 ds. The bark Azelia Davis, from St. Thomas, towed in the wreck of schr. M. E. True, which struck on the island of Tortugas and carried away both masts, bowsprit and cutwater; she was bound to Port-au-Prince. Also left, brig Melton, for New-York, just arr.

At Leghorn, Oct. 11, ships Henry Crooker, for New-York, to sail same day; Rajah, for do., with T. D. Rogers, for do.; Adrian, for do.; Megunticook, for do.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced girl, who lived three years in her last place; and another as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, as she has always lived in that capacity; can cut and fit children's dresses. Best city reference given. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 354 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two very respectable girls with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Please call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner of 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 116 Ransom-st., Brooklyn.

TO MACHINISTS AND DIE-SINKERS—Several first-rate hands used to small work in steel and dies from moulds can find employment at the factory of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Co., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman of energy, industry, and some ability, desires a situation as editor or associate, or will take the whole charge of a country paper. Has had considerable experience on the New-York press, also as a publisher in a neighboring city. Unlimited references to his capacity and integrity. Address ASSIDUITY at the Daily Times office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 611 6th-av., corner 36th-st. Housekeepers, cooks, teachers of excellent character and ability. Also servants in every capacity faithfully accommodated and instructed. Supplied from this Institution.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell [illegible] a valuable article in city or country, at which active, industrious men with small capital can make large wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A lady willing to go South, who can take the entire charge of the education of a young lady, and who is fully competent to give instruction in the French and Spanish languages and Music. Must be well recommended and a Catholic. Call at No. 110 4th-av., to Dr. M. DUPIERRE.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One acquainted with City retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 126 6th-av.

PROOF-READER—A situation is wanted by an experienced Proof-Reader. Address No. 130 National Hotel, for one day.

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $10, to engage in a business from which $3 per day may be realized. Address a letter, containing 12 cents or stamps, (gratis) on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 67 Dey-st., New-York. Full particulars, with a specimen, will be sent by return mail.

PORTER.—A young American, competent by trade, is desirous of getting a situation as porter in a wholesale store [illegible]. Address G. W., at the office of this paper.

WAITER.—A place is wanted in a gentleman's family for a competent servant with suitable testimonials. Apply at grocery, No. 311 Broadway.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by WILCOX & SONS, No. 180 Broadway.—A perpetual introducer, filling all orders and vacancies for Check colleges, uniting nearly every school and family. Terms—One Per Cent. [illegible] The Check is renewable and transferable. Every dollar helps every patron and procures $100. No charge to Pupils. Teachers' meeting and correspondence daily, uniting the best educators of all nations.

WASHING WANTED—By a good laundress, who has the best of City reference, for a few gentlemen and ladies, or families washing, to do at her residence, No. 23 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WOMAN WANTED—Who can work at burnishing Silver plate, to go South. A German preferred. Apply to HYDE & GOODRICH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS—A respectable Protestant seamstress, accustomed to work out by the day, wishes to get one or two additional customers. She cuts and fits neatly for children; does plain dressmaking, repairing, &c. Address, for one week, M. D. H., Union-square Post-Office.

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.—The advertiser, a clerk out of a situation, would be glad to make up books and accounts for the New Year, at six shillings per day. Call or address E. HODGES, No. 31 Lewis-st., near Grand.

OFFICE LAD WANTED—Who can bring good references. Address C., Box No. 917 Post-Office.

SEBASTOPOL STILL HOLDS OUT.—So likewise does the supply of servants at C. MASON'S offices, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 143 Bowery. These people are good ones, well recommended, and would be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 126 West 22d-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also Rooms without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife, the front chamber and bedroom unfurnished on second floor, and board in a respectable private family residing up-town, where the association will be pleasant, living good, prices moderate, house modern. Address Box 1,151, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain partial board, with a comfortably furnished room, in a pleasant private family of respectability, in some part of this City or Brooklyn, for which the advertiser is willing to pay a fair price in advance. Address, for three days, GILMOUR, Daily Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In a handsomely furnished house, good location, rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Also rooms fitted up expressly for two gentlemen, or single rooms, within five minutes' walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry. No. 228 Henry-st., between Amity and Congress-sts.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 23 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 27 Bond-st., in suits or separately, furnished or unfurnished, either with or without partial board.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with board at No. 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Bath in the house.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS is SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its exceeding usefulness might be easily obtained from consumers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices for Cap Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 250 leaves, $1; prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 500 leaves, $1 50. R. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Great bargains in Youths' and Children's Clothing at the old stand of E. O. OLSON, No. 74 Bowery,—who is selling off his whole stock below cost in order to make improvements in the store.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL for the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform the Oratorio of THE MESSIAH, On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec 25, 1854, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. The Solos will be sustained by artists of eminent ability. The Orchestra and Chorus will comprise THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at WM. HALL & SON'S; HOLLIS'S, No. 702 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE, No. 663 BROADWAY. THIRD ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS to be received for the admission of four persons each. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF JOCKO. The performance every evening during the week will embrace AN UNEQUALED PROGRAMME OF ETHIOPIAN Songs, Choruses, Solos, Duets, Jigs, &c., in which WARDEN, BOYD, LANE, LE PETITE CHRISTINE, and the entire Star Troupe will appear. To conclude with the great Monkey Pantomime of CHIMPANZEE; OR, THE DEATH OF JOCKO. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents. GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. Issued in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will for the present, by special arrangement, admit four persons each, to PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA-HOUSE. 80,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY 20,000 MORE TO SELL. To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons. Burlesque on DON GIOVANNI in rehearsal.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE—No. 663 Broadway—Produce, on MONDAY next the Laughable Musical Extravaganza of DON GIOVANNI—OR, THE SPECTRE ON HORSE-BACK. In two acts, with all the original Music, new Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, Tricks, &c. With a powerful cast of characters in which MRS. MORRISON MAKES HER FIRST APPEARANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th-st., Union-square.—The public are respectfully informed that the present engagement is the last in which they will have an opportunity of seeing Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO in Opera in this City. ON FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1854. The last night but SIX of the engagement, will be presented for, most positively the last time, the Opera of NORMA. Owing to the indisposition of Sig. MARIO, the part of Pollione will be performed by Signor LORINI, late First Tenor of the Havana Opera—(his first appearance in New-York for four years.) PRICES OF ADMISSION. Tickets to Parquette and First Circle of Secured Seats $2 00; Promenade Tickets 1 00; Second Circle of Boxes 1 00; Amphitheatre 50; Private and Proscenium Boxes $6 to $20 each. Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on 14th-st., daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 7 A. M. till 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 15, 1854. Auber's Comic Opera of the SYREN. By particular desire. Mlle. NAU in her original character of ZERLINA. Mr. ST. ALBYN as SCOPETTO. [illegible] In rehearsal, Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.) H. WOOD, Manager, &c. White and Ethiopian Comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world. H. WOOD, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, deems it not out of place to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that at the above Hall may be seen the sunshine and shade of darkies' life, interspersed with real artistic and pleasing pantomime, and dancing in white character. Mr. WOOD, at the request of a number of heads of families, has effected an engagement with the wonderful Signor FELIX CARLO, and his talented Children, who will produce several novelties in rapid succession. THIS EVENING an entire change of programme. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents. H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. And the much admired Fairy Opera of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, in two acts, with splendid scenery, changes, dresses, &c., introducing all the beautiful melodies of the piece. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

CITIZENS, ATTEND!—At the Tabernacle, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1854, Mr. H. F. STRONG will read the new and Original Play of YOUNG AMERICA'S DREAM; Or, The Downfall of Tyranny, Despotism and all Foreign or Roman Catholic Influence. Dodworth's American Cornet Band has been engaged and will perform several NATIONAL AIRS. Tickets 25 cents each—to be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; all the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the doors in the evening. Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ENGLISH OPERA by the unrivalled PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE. [illegible] ENGLISH OPERATIC ARTISTS [illegible] MONDAY, Dec. [illegible] in the favorite Opera of FRA DIAVOLO. [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Dec. 15, will be presented an entirely new Comedy, entitled TWO TO ONE; OR, THE KING'S VISIT. After which, the new Comedy of A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. To conclude with the Farce of THE ARTFUL DODGER.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Dec. 15, will be acted the Play of SCHAMYL. Schamyl ... Mr. Anderson | George Ambrose ... Mr. Eddy. Zuleika ... Miss M. Jones | Irina ... Mrs. Broadley. Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 15, will be performed the great Fairy Spectacle of a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Previous to which the farce of A BLIGHTED BEING. Job Wort ... Mr Davidge | Susan Spanker ... Miss Seymour.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY, the two great pieces of the season. The most attractive bill that can be offered. THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY. Mr. Burton in his great part of Crookpath. Mr. Johnston as the New-York Boy. The very successful satire of APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. Mr Burton as Mrs. Partington. Seats may be secured three days in advance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated and popular American actor, Mr. J. R. SCOTT, FRIDAY, Dec. 15—AFTERNOON, at 3, the DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the HUNCHBACK—Master Walter, John R. Scott; Clifford, C. W. Clarke; Julia, Miss Mestayer. NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW. Premiums $500, Jan. 15, 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW. Premiums $1,000, June 5, 1855. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO WIDE AWAKES.—Whereas, public advertisement has been made by persons who are to me strangers, that a Dramatic Reading of "Young America's Dream," &c., of which I am author, will be given at the Tabernacle on Saturday evening, I hereby give notice that I have taken measures for preventing any exhibition of the kind. But, as I have previously given notice, the only authorized reading will be given at Hope Chapel on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th instant. PHILIP THORP.

THE HYBRID OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN FROM MEXICO.—In consequence of the unprecedented popularity of this Exhibition the proprietors have found it necessary to take the large Room No. 18, in Stuyvesant Institute, adjoining Perham's Opera House and the Metropolitan Theatre. Dr. Mott's startling confirmation of the "Bear Woman's" duality creates a powerful sensation. Ladies crowd her levees—medical and scientific men. The Nut is recognized between the perfect woman and the ourang outang. Her dulcet voice and amiability enchant all people. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—No. 659 Broadway—the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City; contains, in addition to more than One Thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES of the SACRED BULL (APIS) upward of Three Thousand years old, the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MENTAL ALCHEMY AND SELF CONTROL.—The celebrated Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. Lectures, delineations and new, unusual experiments every evening. Medical Office No. [illegible]

GOTHIC HALL—No. 316 Broadway—DELAFONT & LEFEVRE, (late of Chambers-st.,) beg to inform the public that they have opened a retail store as above, where they can supply the finest quality of Boots and Shoes, (manufactured by Bouchère of Paris,) imported into this market at remarkably low prices.

CONCERT.—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL QUARTETTE SOIREE, the second of the fifth season, will take place at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19. See small bills.